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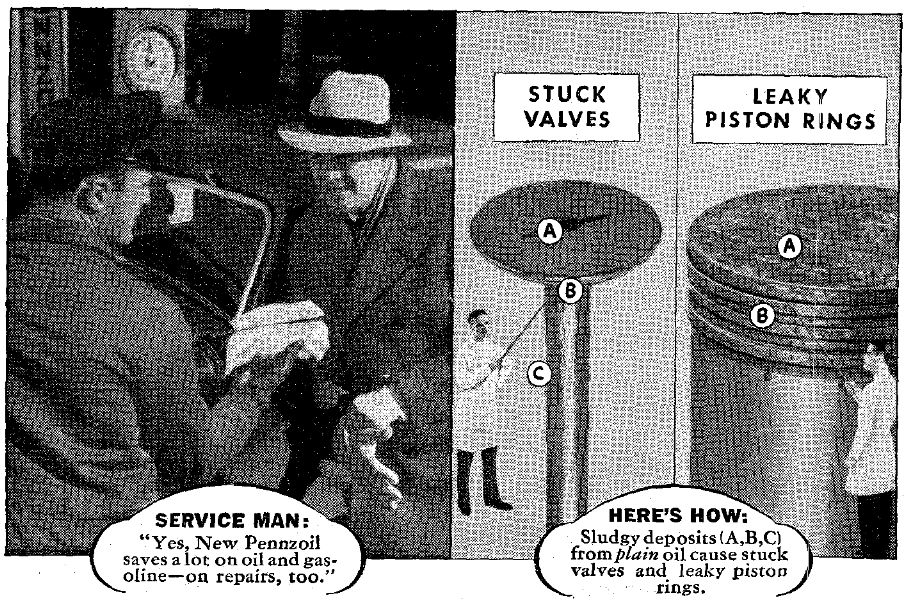
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A
B
C
A
B
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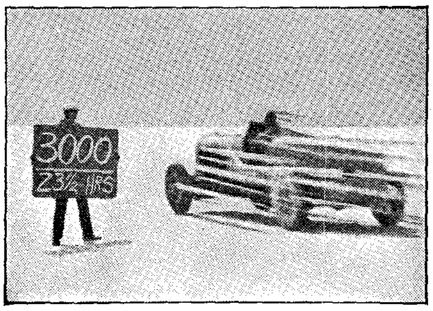

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The Literary Digest

for April 13, 1935

VOLUME 119

NUMBER 15 NRA CODE WHOLE No. 2347

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ARTHUR S. DRAPER, *Editor*

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CONTENTS

NEWS AND COMMENT

Topics of the Day.............................. 7
In Brief Review.............................. 8
The South and Scottsboro Ruling.............. 10
Following Through With the News........... 10
Negro Primary Vote Barred.................. 10
News and Comment From the National Capital. 18
How the New NRA Could Plan for Industries.. 29
They Stand Out From the Crowd.............. 30
Nystrom Analyzes NRA..................... 41
Weekly Chart of Congressional Action......... 50

FOREIGN COMMENT

Topics of the Day Abroad..................... 11
Nazi Setback in Danzig....................... 12
France Has No Quarrel With Others—Flandin.. 13
Stresa and Locarno—Two Tranquil Retreats.... 14
Memel, "Europe's Acute Danger-Spot"........ 16
Austria's Rearming 16
To Stop Radio War-Talk..................... 16

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

New Plants to Check Drought and Dust....... 19
Restoring Largest Land Mammal............... 20
Blood-Tests Legalized in New York State...... 20
Science Snap-Shots 20

RELIGION AND SOCIAL SERVICE

Geography, Youth, and Idealism in the Colleges. 17
Presbyterians Divided Over Machen Verdict.... 21
The Outlawry of Heart-Balm Suits............. 22
A Curious Entry 22
In the News.................................. 22

LETTERS AND ART

The Art of *Cornelia Otis Skinner*............... 23
"Gatti's" Final Opera-Season in Review........ 24
Guggenheim Awards 24
Among the Outstanding Books................. 34
On the Current Screen......................... 36

MISCELLANEOUS

From Our Readers to Our Readers............. 4
Topics in Brief................................ 38
Contributors to This Issue..................... 41
The *Lexicographer's Easy Chair*............... 51
The Spice of Life.............................. 52

PLAYING THE GAME

Two Torpedoes in a Tank...................... 32
Skipper Bob Meets the Test................... 44
First Woman Trainer........................ 44
Dancing on Water-Skis....................... 46
Sport Shots 47

INVESTMENT AND FINANCE

The Conflict on the Stock Exchange........... 48
Municipal Bond Sales......................... 49
Three-Point Rail Plan........................ 49
Old Bonds and New........................... 49
Exchange Seats Are Low...................... 49

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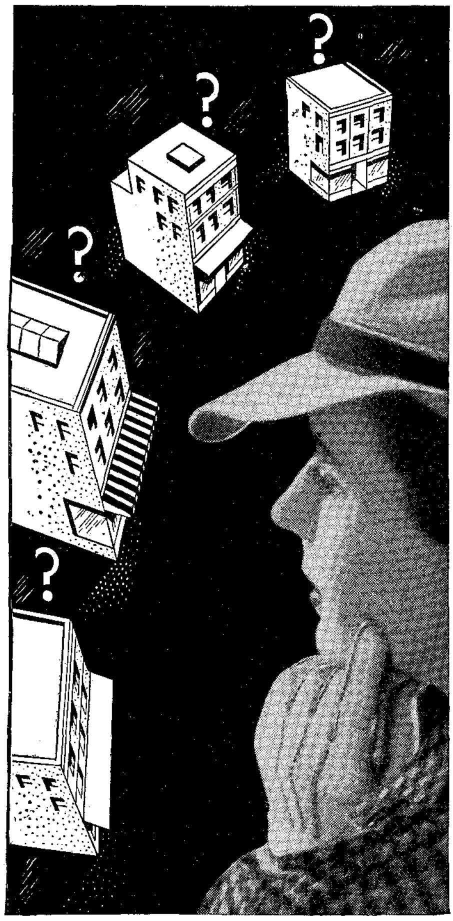

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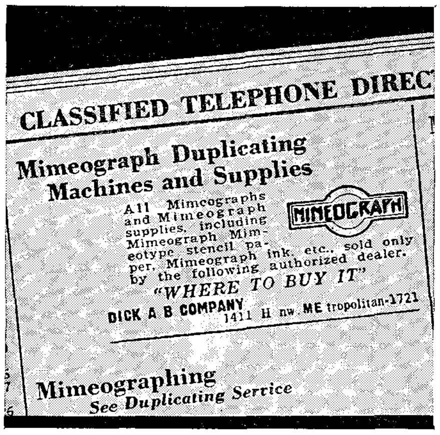

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From Our Readers to Our Readers

The War-Debate

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—In the March 23 DIGEST two readers write in defense of war. J. T. believes war essential to relieve our restricted desire for murder. If that is true, why not include among our great national sports (which, by the way, serve the purpose of allowing an outlet for an oversupply of vitality) an annual man-killing contest? The one who takes most lives becomes champion for the year. That would at least put J. T.'s war-instinct on a sportsmanlike plane.

NAT BELOV.
Philadelphia.

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—If the belligerent J. T. and the minister who wanted to use a machine-gun in the New York subway are so determined to go to war, why not give them an opportunity to register somewhere, and thus form a nucleus of what might be termed the "Bulldog Battalion"? This world would be one perpetual battle-field if healthy men were half as pugilistic as J. T. considers them. Thank God for a calmer, saner, and, if you please, "milk-fed" manhood that is attempting to settle disputes between individuals and nations in a more humane manner.

E. M. U.
Elizabethton, Tennessee.

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—A pacifist is not a "milk-fed one," as J. T. states in his essay on war, but a person possessing the capacity to visualize clearly all the ravages of war, to realize its utter futility to solve any of the problems that are troubling the human race.

SONYA FROOMKIN.
Newark, New Jersey.

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—It is all very very well to substitute government departments with athletic this, and athletic that, but if anyone hopes that war can be completely banished from this earth, he is certain to be disappointed.

War is feud in a larger sense; and is evolved from commercial penetration, racial antagonism, and the anxiety of strong nations to display their fighting qualities. The pacifists are a well-meaning lot; their work should be supremely credited, but the effectiveness of their tireless efforts can not long prevail. Sooner or later war will break out.

Boston. WING T. GOON.

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—It seems to me that voting for or against war misses the point altogether. It is like voting against yellow fever because we don't like it. War is a disease that has a cause. The cause is *Old Man Hunger*, that horror of peace. We prate about pacifism while leaving *Hunger* to goad the world to war.

LOUIS MOLNAR, World War Veteran.
Redondo Beach, California.

Huey P. Long

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—As a reader of your publication for more than a quarter-century, I wonder whether you realize you have been giving Huey Long advertising space worth hundreds of thousands of dollars, thereby playing his game when he is probably not even a subscriber. Your idea that he is growing in influence can have no possible foundation other than his own wild statement that he can carry the Solid South on a third-party ticket. He could not even carry Louisiana on such a ticket, and knows it.

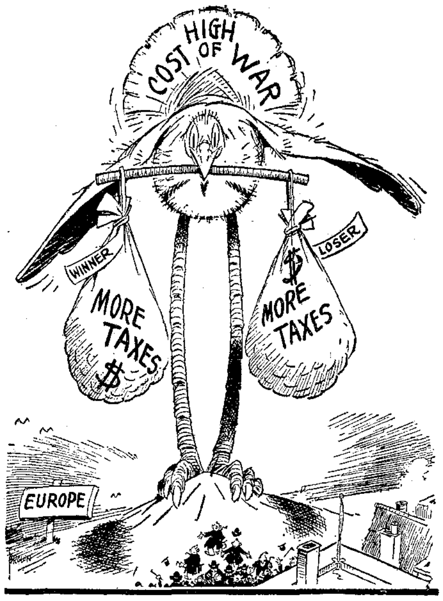
Shreveport, Louisiana. E. WAYLES BROWNE.

[Senator Long is not a subscriber to THE DIGEST.—*Editor.*]

"Going Blooie in a Big Way"

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—Now, if some *Apostle of Leisure* will come forward with a proposition to put every one, regardless of age, color, or creed, on the relief-rolls until the age of sixty, then retiring them for life on an ample pension, this country will be all set to go blooie in a big way.

East Point, Georgia. T. M. MIDDLEBROOK.



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One Penalty of War

—Brown in the New York Herald Tribune

Others Who Are Perplexed

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—The minister who is disturbed because civilization, including the churches, permits him to struggle along on a mere $624 per annum, is not the only one who is perplexed.

It would do him a world of good if he could get his eyes off himself long enough to realize that there are multitudes of the finest people "civilization" has produced, doing work such as he is paid, even if inadequately, for doing, not only without compensation, but at great sacrifice.

R. E. C.
Florissant, Colorado.

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—Mr. Howard D. Pender in a recent issue says that clergymen pass pious resolutions about "more social justice and a more equitable distribution of the wealth of the country" and asks: "Why do they not start at home?" We have made a start among the ministers of the Southern California Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Since 1931 we have had what is known as the Fellowship Fund to which each minister of his own accord pays a certain percentage of his salary — the percentage varying according to the amount of salary. The money thus received supplements inadequate salaries.

JOHN WESLEY GRANDE, Minister.
Azusa, California.

Those Porpoise Shoe-Strings

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—Your correspondent's letter on porpoise shoe-strings opens a chapter in my experience which I never expected would appear again. Forty years ago I was "chief" leather-lace cutter in a Glasgow establishment (Scotland), and at that time cut by hand, untold thousands of the "Beluga," or white whale, shoe-strings, to which your correspondent refers.

They were cut from skins usually from six to fourteen or fifteen feet long and separated into convenient sizes. The material was hard to handle, being rubbery in character. The cost was three or four times that of ordinary leather, but was worth the money. They were shipped to all parts of the world. They were, along with all other leather shoe-laces, practically wiped off the market with the invention of the mohair and thread shoe-tie. I have seen a lot since those old days, but have never quit being thankful at the passing of what was to me the most deadly monotonous job I ever had.

Jno. B. Wright.

Philadelphia.

A Tip to *Pro Bono Publico*

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—When Mr. John Smith under the nom de plume, *Pro Bono Publico*, sits down to write a letter to his favorite publication, somewhere in that letter he will probably say, "if *they* would only do this, that or the other thing," or "if *everyone* would do as I herein suggest, everything would be all right."

War, according to this profound but anonymous scribbler, might be averted; the Depression licked, or Utopia gained if only "*they*" would follow the simple rule which he is generous enough to submit in fifty to one hundred well chosen words.

If, instead of writing: "War could be forever averted if one nation would stop quarreling with another nation," he would write, "War could be forever averted if, as the citizen of one nation, I would stop criticizing or hating citizens and leaders of every other nation," *Mr. Pro Bono Publico* would discover that the mysterious "they" to whom he had referred in the first version, was none other than *Mr. Pro Bono Publico* himself.

If, instead of writing: "The Depression would be licked if employers would stop quarreling with employees," he would write, "The Depression would be licked if I, an employer of two men, would more generously share the profits of that business with those two men" or "if I, an employee, would render a full measure of loyalty to my employer," Mr. John Smith would uncover the fact that he, and not a frightful monstrosity which he calls either "Capital" or "Labor," is the "they" who is causing unrest in this country.

In short, if Mr. John Smith would take the trouble to analyze his complaint, he would discover that by "they" he means himself and that the evils he so earnestly deplores and wishes so ardently to correct are in his own heart.

Pro Bono Publico.

Los Angeles. (F. F. Cameron.)

Rescue the College Students!

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—Some outside force must come to our rescue because of certain dogmas colleges are adhering to. No one knows better than *College America* the precarious condition in which our colleges are to-day. All emphasis has been on accumulating grade-points, making some kind of society, football, but none on education itself. "Grade-getting" has replaced the getting of an education. In fact, the getting of grades has become an art. An art that requires the student to study the technic of the instructor, the type of questions he has been asking for years, just how to kid him along, the proper way to cram, picking out the easy courses, and downright dishonesty, all for the sake of grade-points.

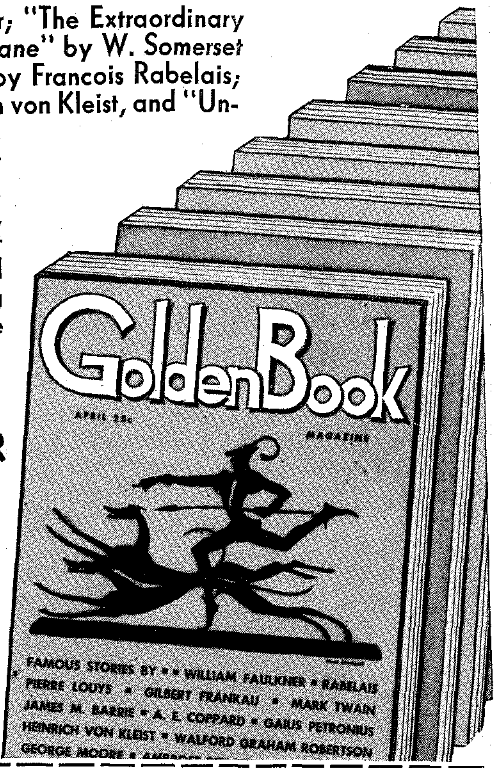
The pace is too great, the means are too unfair, and, consequently, the education one gets is not worth the agony suffered.

It takes a long time to change certain dogmas. We want more liberalism. An education that will fit the present-day needs. We demand a discarding of machine-like professors. We need to be shifted from commercialism to the real and true education. We must be saved from the outgrown and overworked dogmas of our *Alma Maters.* Deaderick F. Jenkins.

Los Angeles.

EVERY STORY A FAMOUS STORY

"SMOKE" by William Faulkner; "The Extraordinary Adventure" by Pierre Louys; "Jane" by W. Somerset Maugham; "The Wind Eaters" by Francois Rabelais; "Day of Judgement" by Heinrich von Kleist, and "Undress Parade" by Anatole France, top the list of entertainers at Golden Book's feast of fiction for April. . . . Arnold Bennett, a Balzac droll story, Albert Hickman, Walter Duranty and Frank Wedekind are among those who will delight you in the May issue.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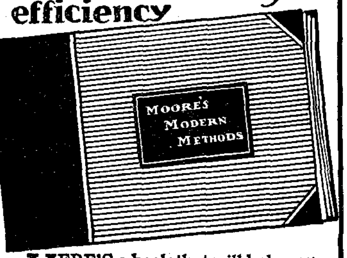

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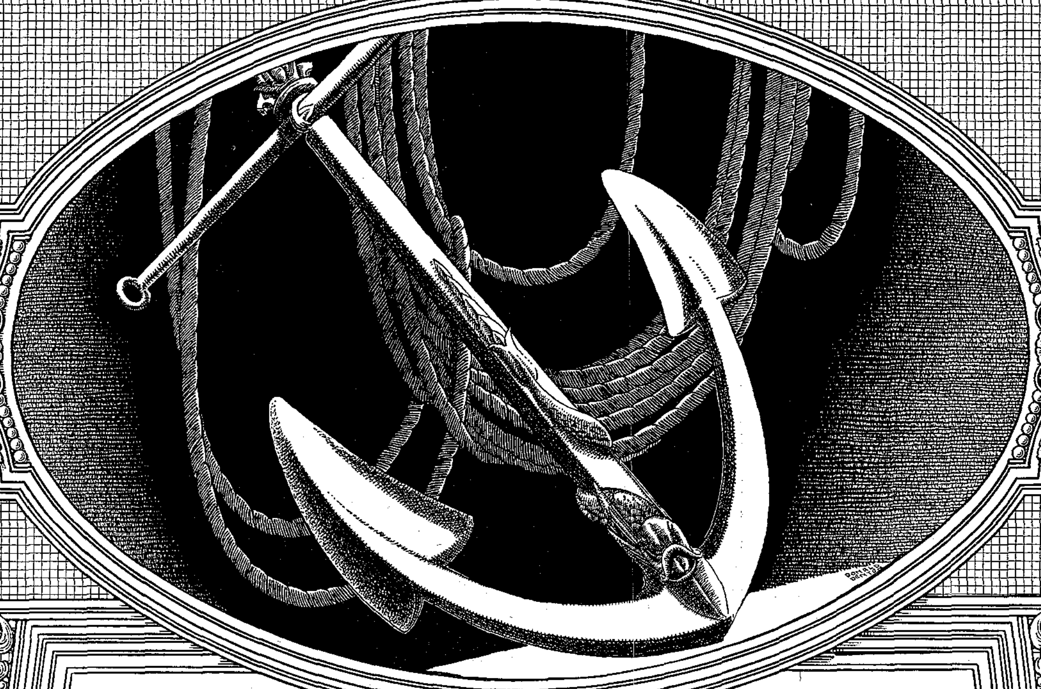

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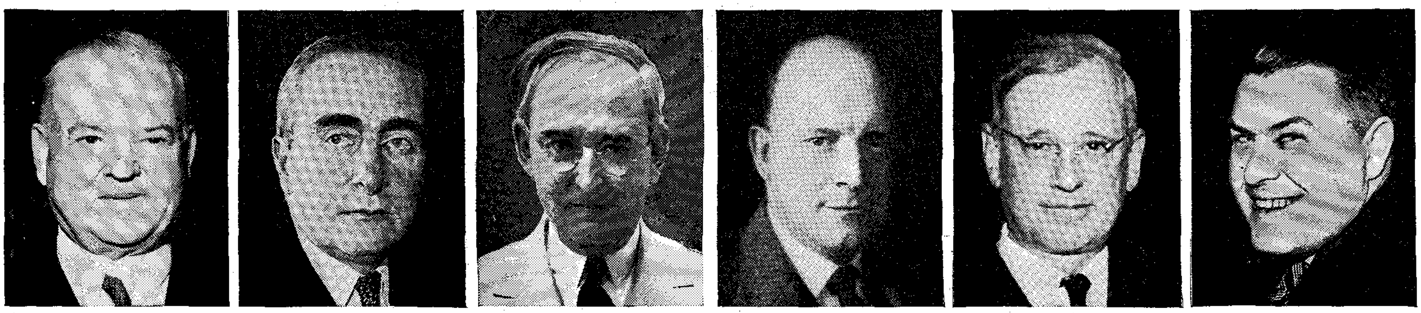
NEW YORK The Literary Digest April 13, 1935

TOPICS OF THE DAY

Elections Held Last Week in Chicago, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Los Angeles Arouse Interest Throughout Country, But Afford No Certain Guide to the National Political Trend—Series of Important Party Parleys Scheduled for the Next Few Weeks



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Republican Presidential possibilities: Left to right, *Herbert Hoover, Ogden L. Mills, Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg, Senator L. J. Dickinson, Gov. Alfred M. Landon, and Gov. Harold G. Hoffman*

The national scene was a scene of tranquillity last week. President Roosevelt rested, reflected, and fished a bit in the Gulf Stream, on Vincent Astor's yacht *Nourmahal.*

Congress, working at a snail's pace, wrangled over the Administration's $4,800,000,000 work-relief measure—designed to take 3,500,000 unemployed bread-winners off the relief-rolls—passed it at last, and sent it to the President for his signature.

And the voices of Senator Long, Father Coughlin, and General Johnson, tho not still, precisely, were relatively little heeded. Echoes of the head-on Johnson-Long-Coughlin collision of a few weeks earlier had died away.

All that the public ear retains of this three-sided contest, declares the Detroit *Free Press* (Ind.), is "a painful bubble, a depressing realization that at a time when this country needs calm and wise counsel, all that is offered is passion and prejudice and personalities."

Interval Allows For Speculation But there was opportunity for calm and wise counsel last week, and more than one sign that it was being seized. The lull in its governmental affairs gave the country a chance to speculate on its course with a somewhat longer view than it is able to employ when sudden, swirling events demand its attention.

In the spirit of one who would know his future, the nation looked to elections held in various States last week, but found contradictory omens in them.

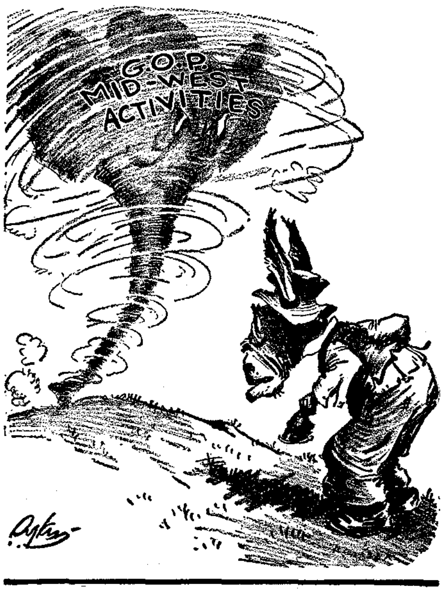
In Chicago, a Democrat, Edward J. Kelly, was elected Mayor by a record-breaking proportion—more than 75 per cent.—of the total vote.

Naturally, Democrats were gratified by their candidate's victory in the country's second largest city. But Republicans were more than gratified by their similar victory in elections for judgeships and other State offices in Michigan.

Michigan voters, said the New York *Herald Tribune* (Ind.-Rep.), "confirmed reports, coming from many parts of the country, that the political tide has turned and is now definitely running in the direction of the Republican Party. True, as Democrats point out, prior to 1932, when President Roosevelt carried it by a plurality of some 132,000, Michigan was a rather dependable Republican State. But its striking comeback clearly refutes the Democratic claims—and hopes—that the G. O. P. was down and out for an indefinite period."

Political Contests Fail To Clarify Picture Two other political contests of the week likewise aroused national interest but did little to clarify the picture.

In Wisconsin, candidates of the new Progressive Party, sponsored by the La Follette brothers, were victorious in two special elections for the State Senate. In Los Angeles, candidates representing Upton Sinclair, ex-Socialist, and his EPIC (End Poverty in California) platform showed considerable strength in a city primary. "Just an indication of what we expect to do later," said Mr. Sinclair.



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More Than a Dust-Storm

—*Sykes in the Philadelphia* Evening Public Ledger

No clear trend, to Right or to Left, toward or away from the Roosevelt Administration, seems to appear in these elections when they are considered as a whole.

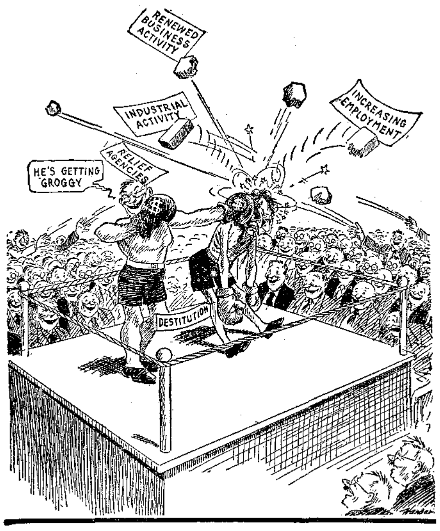
Is any such trend evident in other political activities for the immediate future?

To Postmaster-General James A. Farley, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, who, it was reported, would retire from the Cabinet after the present session of Congress, the whole situation is very simple. President Roosevelt, he says, is just as strong to-day as he was in the November election last year. "The people are satisfied with the Roosevelt Administration," Mr. Farley declares, "and I think this sentiment will continue strong in 1936, assuring his reelection by a sweeping majority."

Republicans Talk Of 1936 Campaign But this statement is the direct opposite of another made during the week by an outstanding Republican, former Vice President Charles Curtis. Mr. Curtis believes that "the President is slipping fast in popular esteem" and that "it looks like a Republican victory in 1936."

That many Republicans share some of this optimism is indicated by their lively discussion of Presidential candidates and by the political pow-wows they plan to hold during the next several weeks.

Day by day, the list of possible Republican candidates grows longer: Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg of Michigan; Gov. Harold G. Hoffman of New Jersey; Col. Frank Knox of the Chicago *Daily News;* former President Herbert Hoover; former Secretary of the Treasury Ogden L. Mills; Gov. Alfred M. Landon of Kansas; Representative Hamilton Fish, Jr., of New



—And, He's Getting More Help From the Audience

—Harper in the Birmingham Age-Herald

York; Senator L. J. Dickinson of Iowa, and many another.

On Saturday night, Senator Dickinson told a conference of Virginia Republicans that the blame for governmental shortcomings rests "on the door-step of the White House." He said that it could not be denied that every detail of the social and business position in this country is worse now than it was at the beginning of 1933.

On April 30, Republican National Committeemen and other Republican officials from the six New England States will meet in Boston to consider their party's position.

Some time next month, shepherded by Governor Landon and by his fellow Kansan, William Allen White, editor of the Emporia (Kan.) *Gazette,* Republicans from ten Mid-Western States will meet in Kansas City to outline Republican principles.

But there is more in the air than Republican rallies. There is a Left-Wing rally in sight as well.

Rally Is Called For Left Wing

"Never before in the recent history of the United States," says the Richmond *Times-Dispatch* (Ind.-Dem.), "have political commentators been afforded such a golden opportunity for speculative writing as they have at this moment. Even the hectic days of 1912, when Teddy Roosevelt was leading the insurgent Republicans in a last-ditch fight against the standpatters under Taft, did not present such a topsy-turvy picture. The New Deal, whatever else it has done, has resulted in frantic politics."

The Left-Wing meeting, which confuses the outlook at the moment, has been called by Milo Reno, President of the Farmers' Holiday Association and the moving spirit behind a number of farm strikes in 1932.

Mr. Reno has invited Father Coughlin, Senator Long, and Gov. Floyd B. Olson, Farmer-Laborite, of Minnesota, to attend a meeting at Des Moines on May 7. Dr. Francis E. Townsend, author of the Townsend old-age pension plan, also has been invited, but has declined.

The purpose of the meeting at Des Moines, explains Jay G. Hayden, Washington correspondent of the Detroit *News* (Ind.), "is to bring together all of the grand marshals of political discontent."

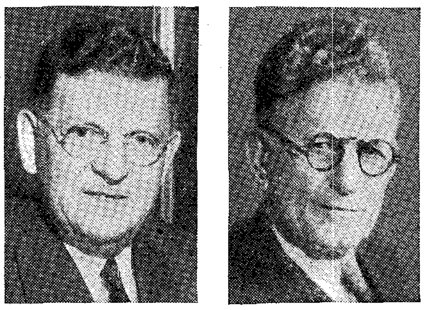
Paul W. Ward, writing from Washington to the Baltimore *Sun* (Ind.-Dem.), calls it "an open attempt to weld the Long, Coughlin, Olson, Townsend, and Farmers' Holiday Association forces into one big 'radical' party a year in advance of the 1936 Presidential campaign."

"Economic Undertow" As Deciding Factor

But it is possible to take all these political winds too seriously, some observers say. "Political winds to-day," says the Washington *News* (Ind.), "are much less important than the economic undertow.

"Unemployment, social security, cost of living, and the business chart—those are the things that will decide the 1936 election. The electorate will vote on its stomach.

"If business conditions grow worse during the next eighteen months, certainly Huey Long and others have a good chance to carry several States in the South and Northwest. Probably that would split the Administration vote sufficiently to let in a Republican President. That is what the G. O. P. is counting on . . . That is assuming, however, Roosevelt is going to sit around holding his hands for eighteen months. And that is not a safe bet—far from it."



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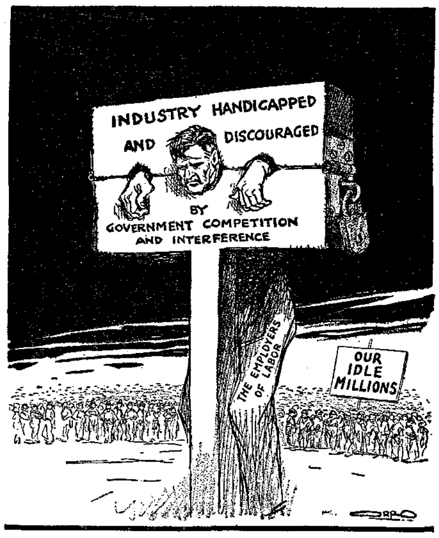
Mayor Edward J. Kelly, of Chicago, left, *and Milo Reno*

What is the direction of the economic undertow at the moment? Raymond Clapper discusses this question in his column in the Washington *Post* (Ind.).

Better Times Are Predicted

The relief-rolls, he notes, are still extremely heavy. "But that is only one side of the picture. The other side is seen in the phenomenal expansion of sales in the automobile industry, the large increase in farm income, the increasing number of securities issues, the low interest rates which enable business to expand when the need arises, the increased earnings of many of the largest corporations, and the sharp rise in income-tax payments . . .

"All these favorable factors touch so many individuals that, in spite of the difficulties of heavy unemployment, the gradually diffusing effects of those industries which are returning to a healthy condition afford a reason to be hopeful . . . Despite the darkening political elements which worry Washington, out in the country there appear to be the ingredients of better times."


INDUSTRY HANDICAPPED AND DISCOURAGED BY GOVERNMENT COMPETITION AND INTERFERENCE
THE EMPLOYERS OF LABOR
OUR IDLE MILLIONS

© 1935, The Chicago *Tribune*

Why Ten Million People Are Still Idle

—Orr in the Chicago Tribune

Possibly Washington's nerves have been jangled by the lethargy of Congress. A Capital that has grown used to fast legislative action under the New Deal finds it hard to get used to the dawdling of the present session.

Measures of the first importance have been before Congress for weeks—the new national industrial recovery bill, the new agricultural adjustment bill, the holding company bill, the banking bill, the trade disputes bill and the economic security bill with its provisions for nation-wide systems of unemployment and old-age insurance.

Slow Progress On Legislation

In fact, at the end of last week, tho Congress had been in session three months, it had completed action on only one important part of the Administration's legislative program—the work-relief measure.

Nevertheless, declares Arthur Krock, Washington correspondent of the New York *Times* (Ind.-Dem.), several factors could dispel the gloomy prospect and permit Congress to rise by the end of June.

"One of these," he adds, "is trimming the Presidential program. Another is a change in the recent Presidential method of mild initiation rather than firm control. The chances are that a combination of these elements will be required and will appear."

In Brief Review

The crucial test of the NIRA before the Supreme Court will be the case of the United States *vs.* the A. L. A. Schechter Poultry Corporation.

Three days after the Supreme Court had granted the Government's request that it dismiss because of inadequate record the appeal in the case of William E. Belcher, the Department of Justice agreed to expedite the hearing of the Schechter decision made four days earlier by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals in New

York. The appeal in the indictment of the Alabama lumber manufacturer for alleged violation of the lumber code had previously been regarded as the logical test.

The Schechter decision—the only NRA case yet passed upon by a Circuit Court of Appeals—sustained the code for the live-poultry industry in its fair-competition provisions, but turned down its wage-and-hour provisions. It held the interstate commerce clause applicable to intrastate business in other respects.

Donald R. Richberg, coordinator for the NRA, announced that "until the Supreme Court has ruled, this Schechter opinion will be accepted as the most authoritative statement of the law, which is, in brief, that the National Industrial Recovery Act and Administration are fundamentally constitutional."

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Gov. Paul Pearson's administration in the Virgin Islands will be investigated by a Senatorial committee of five, headed by Millard E. Tydings, Democrat, of Maryland. A sore spot politically in the Roosevelt régime, Governor Pearson has been attacked by New Deal Democrats and local interests on the Islands. Appointed by President Hoover and without any definite tenure of office, Governor Pearson was permitted a free hand in selecting his staff. Under his administration a program of housing, education, farming for small landowners, and development of the Islands' rum industry on a free-trade basis with the United States has been attempted.

Conditions require a definite colonial policy of rehabilitation, now being performed by Governor Pearson, according to the Philadelphia *Record*: "He (Governor Pearson) is doing an amazing job, using Federal funds to accomplish what private capital failed to do for the islanders. The opposition comes from the minority that profited by the old order.

"It will be shameful if history ever has to record that this liberal experiment, started by the conservative Mr. Hoover, was cut short by the liberal New Deal Democrats."

• • •

Andrew W. Mellon, slight, eighty-year-old financier who amassed scores of millions before becoming Secretary of the Treasury in the Harding Cabinet, spent hours on the witness-stand last week in his fight to escape payment of $3,089,000 in additional income taxes for 1931.

Testifying before the Board of Tax Appeals at Pittsburgh, where he lives, he told the story of various stock transactions which the Government contends were fraudulent. The sale of 123,000 shares of Pittsburgh Coal Company stock, on which he claimed a loss of $5,600,000, was not a "shadow sale" he insisted, altho frankly admitting it was made to establish a loss. The Government maintains that the Union Trust Company of Pittsburgh, which bought the stock, was dominated by Mr. Mellon and that the transaction was made to evade tax payments.

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Lewin B. Barringer, of Philadelphia, in the cockpit of the glider in which he soared about 160 miles

Another assertion by Mr. Mellon was that before he entered the Cabinet he had "absolutely sold" all of his stock to his brother, the late R. B. Mellon.

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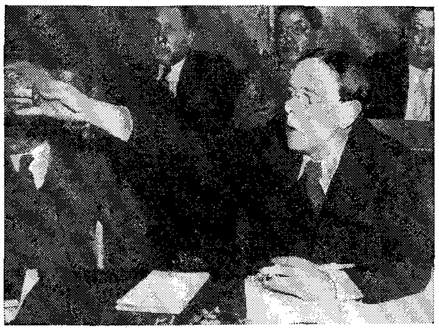
A transmission-system which would coordinate all power-generating facilities in the State, was urged last week by the Power Authority of the State of New York in its annual report to the Legislature. Such coordination, the report declared, would place the State in a better bargaining position for rates for the distribution of power from the St. Lawrence Waterways.

The report asked the Legislature to authorize the construction, ownership, and operation of transmission-lines by the Power Authority to connect with the various municipalities. It recommended an amendment to the present law which allows cities to operate their own electric systems.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John Collier, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, tells various Indian grievances to a House committee

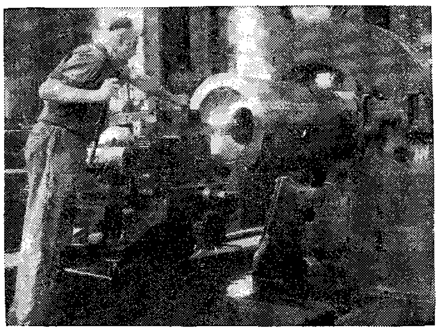
Authorization for the creation by the Power Authority of power-districts to include both urban and rural areas and thus to secure the full advantages of public competition was also urged on the Legislature.

• • •

Antiwar sentiment prevailed in the House debate on the McSwain war-profits bill last Saturday, while Army Day parades in Washington and other cities recalled the entrance of the United States into the World War eighteen years ago.

The result was that before the House was ready to vote on it, the bill more nearly approached the recommendations of the Nye Senate Committee on Investigation of the Munitions Industry than it had.

An amendment providing a tax of 100 per cent. on excess war profits was approved without dissent. Others would authorize the President to conscript the financial as well as the material resources of the country; would draft those responsible for the management of industry, commerce, transportation and communications; would pay conscripted labor at the prevailing unskilled-labor wages, and would raise the draft-age limit to forty-five years.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Boring out the breech of a big Navy gun at the Washington Navy Yard

Representative John J. McSwain of South Carolina, author of the bill, had yielded to the insistence of liberals in the House, and proposed the war-profits tax amendment himself.

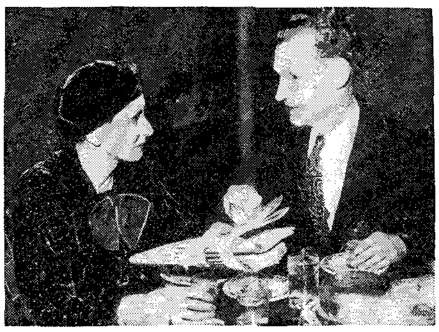
The Senate proposals of Senator Gerald P. Nye's committee provided for the elimination in war of all corporation profits in excess of 6 per cent. and for surtaxes of from 10 to 94 per cent. on all incomes of or above $10,000.

• • •

Warren Delano Robbins, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to Canada, died in New York last Sunday. He was a first cousin of President Roosevelt.

Mr. Robbins entered the diplomatic service as a career man in 1909, a year after graduating from Harvard. He held secretarial positions in legations at Lisbon, Paris, Guatemala, Buenos Aires, Santiago, Chile; Berlin, and Rome until he was appointed Minister to the Republic of El Salvador by President Coolidge in 1928. He became Chief of the Division of Protocol of the Department of State in 1931. In April, 1933, President Roosevelt appointed him Minister to Canada, and King George V received him at Buckingham Palace the following June.

While at Ottawa Mr. Robbins attempted to unite Canada and the United States in a concerted front against the depression. "His personal charm," said Secretary of State Cordell Hull, "enabled him to make very real and practical contributions to the friendly relations between Canada and the United States."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Deprived of his sight by an accident in his youth, Ned Hale Smith completed his law-course, served as Assistant Prosecutor of Wayne County, Michigan, for nine years, and recently has been elected Judge of Common Pleas Court, Detroit

Following Through With the News

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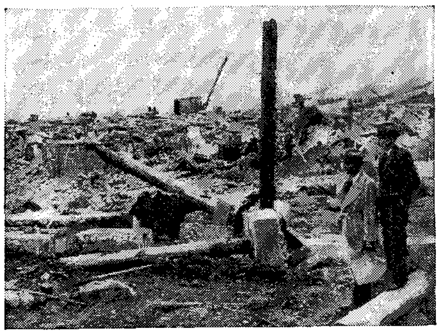
While construction is being rushed on the California Pacific International Exposition at San Diego, above, the wrecking of buildings on the grounds of the recent "Century of Progress" exposition at Chicago, below, is in full swing. Louis Skidmore, generalissimo of demolition, surveys the scene with an erstwhile exhibitor



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No Early Gold Test: Disclosure that there will be no early test of the Government's right to call gold bonds before maturity by the payment of currency was made last week. Robert A. Taft of Cincinnati, son of the late President, who had challenged the Government by filing a suit in the Court of Claims, asked Attorney General Cummings to cooperate in speeding the case to the Supreme Court. This was to obtain a decision before June 15, the date for calling First Liberty Loan Bonds.

Mr. Cummings declined, saying that "the course suggested by you does not appear to be advisable or compatible with the public interest." Mr. Taft replied that "apparently the Government fears the suit, and is unwilling to give an early opportunity to settle the issue so that holders of all bonds affected may know what their rights are."

• • •

Sculptor Dies: Augustus Lukeman, who succeeded Gutzon Borglum as the sculptor of the memorial to the Confederacy on Stone Mountain, Georgia, died at his home in New York City last week at sixty-four.

• • •

***Tarzan's* Creator Weds:** Edgar Rice Burroughs, novelist, creator of the *Tarzan* stories, was married to Mrs. Florence Gilbert Dearholt at Las Vegas, Nevada, last week. Mr. Burroughs and his first wife, to whom he was married thirty-four years, were divorced last December.

The South and Scottsboro Ruling

Large Part of the Southern Press Rejoices in the Supreme Court's Decision Ordering New Trials for Negroes

Stars fell again on Alabama when the Supreme Court of the United States slapped *Jim Crow* in the face and rebuked that great cotton State for its method of dealing out justice to the Scottsboro boys.

The plight of the illiterate Negroes has made them principals in a *cause célèbre.* Ever since their first conviction four years ago on charges of criminal assault it has been contended, even by Southerners, that they were being railroaded to their death because of their color. Now that the highest tribunal in the land has given them a new lease on life by declaring they must have new trials because they were indicted by a Grand Jury and convicted by a trial jury from which members of their race had been "systematically excluded" there is much rejoicing in a large part of the Southern press.

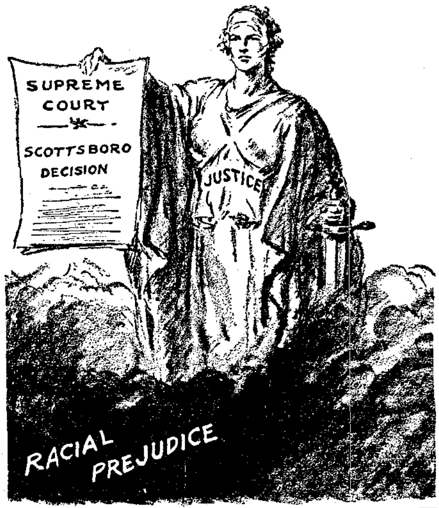
There are, however, other Dixie voices, apparently minor in number, if not in vehemence, which scathingly denounce the Supreme Court's decision because, for one thing, they believe the Negroes guilty, and, for another, do not relish mixed juries.

"To What End?"

"The conscience of the nation and the world is convinced that the seven Negroes are not guilty of the crime with which they were charged," declared the Raleigh *News and Observer.* "Yet Alabama will 'prosecute to the end.' To what end?

"The end so far attained has been the discrediting of Southern justice at the bar of the world."

Believing that the Negroes "were convicted on evidence which, in the absence of the poisonous race factor and the local passions evoked by it, would have been held inconclusive by any court in Alabama," the Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot* "rejoices that the Supreme Court of the United States has once more intervened to prevent an irreparable act of State violence."



Above the Clouds!

—Cassel in the Brooklyn Daily Eagle

The Richmond *Times-Dispatch,* too, "rejoices" in the Supreme Court's decision because it will hasten the day when qualified Negroes will be called for jury service in the courts of Virginia and other States.

Among those resentful of the decision, the Montgomery *Advertiser* urged "that county jury commissions in Alabama act immediately to make it possible for the State of Alabama to win a case involving a Negro in the Supreme Court of the United States. Otherwise, we wish to say that Mr. Hughes's pontifical deliverance is a lot of baloney."

"As every Southern man of common sense well knows, non-discriminating acceptance of white and Negroes alike on juries would revolutionize Southern jurisprudence and demoralize Southern civilization," said the Charleston *News and Courier.*

"So far as theory and constitutional right are concerned, the Supreme Court, out of its knowledge and wisdom, has spoken," said the Winston-Salem *Journal.* "But the fact is opposed to the theory in the South, and whether the practise be justified or not, few Negroes sit on Dixie juries."

However, the decision is accepted by the Birmingham *Age-Herald,* and it said: "Let the Scottsboro cases now be promptly and fairly prosecuted and concluded in the light of this clear-cut ruling."

"This decision means that we must put the names of Negroes in jury-boxes in every county in the State," said Gov. Bibb Graves in a formal statement asking that the ruling be put into effect. "Alabama," he said, "is going to observe the supreme law of America."

Negro Primary Vote Barred

The Texas Democratic Party is legally justified in barring Negroes from its primary vote, limiting its eligible voters to white citizens. In an unanimous opinion, written by Associate Justice Owen J. Roberts, the Supreme Court rejected the test-case of R. R. Grovey, negro resident of Harris County, Texas.

The fourth such test asserting the right of Negroes to participate in Texas primaries, the Court claimed the Democratic Party to be "a voluntary organization, competent to decide its own membership." Grovey had qualified under State laws to vote as a Democrat, but was refused a ballot in the 1934 primary.

Defeated in the lower courts, his appeal finally came up before the Supreme Court.

"As far as the one-party States are concerned," said the Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot,* "where primary elections are the real determinants of public offices, the Supreme Court has by this decision put at the mercy of party authorities the ballot-rights which the earlier primary decisions of the Supreme Court secured to voters without the distinction of race."

TOPICS OF THE DAY ABROAD

Optimism Over Outcome of the Stresa Conference Rises as Germany Declares Willingness to Subscribe to Series of Non-Aggression Pacts—Britain in Rôle of Mediator?

A feeling of optimism about the outcome of the Stresa (Italy) Conference of Great Britain, France, and Italy, beginning April 11, was created on April 5 by an announcement from Berlin. At the German capital high official sources disclosed that Germany was prepared to pledge herself to refrain from war by subscribing to a series of non-aggression pacts with her European neighbors. The Reich also was said to be willing to accept her present boundaries for at least ten years, thereby eliminating an immediate source of friction threatening peace.

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Left to right, *Josef Beck, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Poland; Marshal Josef Pilsudski, Dictator of Poland; and Eduard Benes, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Czechoslovakia*

Germany's offer to make these contributions to the stability of Europe was communicated to Sir John Simon in a typewritten memorandum at the time of the British Foreign Secretary's Berlin conversations with Reichsfuehrer Hitler. Sir John, according to the Associated Press, was expected to place the German proposals before the Three-Power Conference at Stresa.

Kept secret until last week-end, it was stated, the Nazi suggestions were made known with obvious intent as news arrived from France of the massing of French troops at the powerful forts facing the demilitarized Rhineland. In this area Germany is supposed to maintain only a well-trained police force.

Captain Eden's Illness Causes Concern

Serious concern about the Stresa Conference was caused by the announcement at London last Sunday that Capt. Anthony Eden, British Lord Privy Seal, had been ordered to take a complete rest for several weeks as a result of his exhausting peace-journeys to Paris, Berlin, Moscow, Warsaw, and Prague.

Because of a very rough plane trip from Prague via Leipzig on his way to London, Captain Eden suffered a severe attack of air-sickness, and was forced to stay overnight in Cologne. When he reached London a bulletin issued by his physicians stated that he was "suffering from heart strain resulting from his recent rough air-journey." While there was no cause for anxiety, the bulletin added, a complete rest for from four to six weeks was essential.

The doctors' orders meant that Captain Eden would be unable to take part in the negotiations at Stresa and later at Geneva. Thus, wrote an American correspondent at London, he would be "out of the picture during a critical period in European history." A complete written record of his "exploratory" journeys had been given to the British Government before he was taken ill. His place at Stresa, it was forecast, would probably be taken by Prime Minister J. Ramsay MacDonald.

Italy's stand at the Stresa Conference, it was reported from Rome, would be in strong opposition to a suggestion that it should be merely a kind of stepping-stone to Geneva. In the Italian view final decisions might be announced at Geneva, but should be reached at Stresa.

Premier Benito Mussolini, wrote a Rome correspondent of the New York *Times*, goes to Stresa with an open mind because much depended on the view-points of the French and British Ministers as well as on the reports which the British would make regarding their recent European "exploratory" visits. The main points of the Conference agenda, as summarized by this Rome correspondent, would be:

An undertaking by Italy, France, and Britain to consult in case Austrian independence were threatened.

A declaration by Italy, France, and Great Britain that Germany may not modify the Versailles Treaty by a unilateral act. The fact that Germany has done so left a clear-cut issue in the Italian view. It was a matter of either entering negotiations with Germany or of taking sanctions against her.

As the Eastern pact proposal was endangered by the opposition of both Germany and Poland, the Italian inquiry would be whether anything could be found to take its place to make peace secure along Germany's Eastern frontiers.

Germany's return to the League of Nations was considered in Italy as a corollary to the solution of other points under examination.

Italy's Attitude Before Stresa

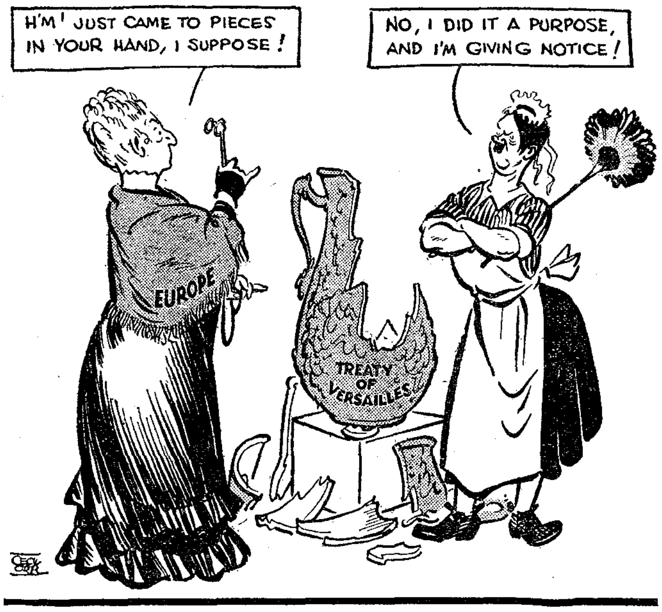
In the Italian opinion an aerial convention should be formulated so that any aggressor could be immediately attacked by the combined air-forces of all the other signatories. Whether Germany participated, or did not, in such a pact, the Italian view was that the pact should be concluded.

High Italian officials expressed irritation with Great Britain and doubt of France last Saturday in connection with the Stresa Conference. This was reported by an Associated Press correspondent at Rome, who said Italy was annoyed with Britain because Britain apparently believed in a conciliatory attitude toward Germany, and wanted a general European accord and not an alliance.

Italy was doubtful of France because France, considered to be under Britain's influence, was seemingly moving toward the idea of a general accord.

Italy held that some definite stand, such as an alliance, must be taken by the three Western Powers without regard to any general pact.

Approval of rearmament in Austria, Hungary, and Bulgaria was said to be favored by Italy. The proposal that Germany's three allies in the World War be allowed to rearm, according to an Associated Press correspondent at Rome, would be accom-


H'M! JUST CAME TO PIECES IN YOUR HAND, I SUPPOSE!
NO, I DID IT A PURPOSE, AND I'M GIVING NOTICE!
EUROPE
TREATY OF VERSAILLES

The Belligerent Housemaid

—*Glasgow* Daily Record

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Adolf Hitler, Chancellor of Germany, accompanied by Gen. Hermann Wilhelm Goering, Aviation Minister, in foreground, *at a flying-field near Berlin for a review of the planes and men comprising the Richthofen Squadron, named after Germany's famous ace*

panied by the proviso that the action be taken after negotiation with the other Powers. Opposition to the rearming of these countries was expected chiefly from the Little Entente.

The British Government has decided that the Eastern European pact, as outlined in the Anglo-French communiqué at London February 3, is dead. So wrote a London correspondent of the New York *Herald Tribune*, who related further that Great Britain would refuse to become a party to any alternative agreement with France, the Soviet Union, Italy, and the Little Entente (Rumania, Czechoslovakia, and Yugoslavia) which might seem to be an anti-German Alliance.

Great Britain Seen As Peacemaker

According to information from an authoritative source, this correspondent added, Great Britain was also firmly opposed to any attempt, at the meeting of the Council of the League of Nations on April 15, to try to force Germany's adherence to the disarmament sections of the Versailles Treaty or any proposal to penalize the Reich in default thereof.

Great Britain for the time, it was also stated, would revert to the rôle of mediator and peacemaker between Germany on the one side and Italy, France, Russia, and the Little Entente on the other.

It was also emphasized that the recent Continental conferences of Sir John Simon and Captain Eden were purely "exploratory" and mediatory, and that they had made no offers or proposals beyond declaring Britain's faith in some system of collective security.

At the Stresa Conference, Britain, rather oddly, would be presenting Germany's "case" to France and Italy, said the Pittsburgh *Post-Gazette*. Premier Benito Mussolini, with characteristic bruskness, this daily went on, dismissed the journeys of Sir John and Captain Eden as useless, and urged positive action by Britain, France, and Italy for prevention of war, but there was more reason, this Pittsburgh newspaper held, to hope for good results from the "exploratory" visits of Sir John and Captain Eden, with report to the Allies at the Stresa meeting, than in Mussolini's pronouncement.

Referring to Premier Mussolini's warning to the world not to expect too much from Stresa, the Baltimore *Sun* said he was "wise in doing so."

It was announced at London that the British were ready to play in the Stresa discussions that "decisive rôle" which they expect to be required of them. That, said the Washington *Evening Star*, was "the most significant statement that has emerged from the welter of negotiations precipitated by the German rearmament crisis."

When Captain Eden went to Warsaw after his successful conversations at Moscow, it was pointed out in dispatches from the Polish capital that Poland was groping for a way to lead her into the Anglo-Franco-Italo-Soviet combination without forcing her to deviate from her policy of a free hand, or to make Germany her opponent.

Germany Is Pleased By Poland's Stand

The negative side of the Warsaw conversations, said a correspondent of the New York *Times*, found its expression in a communiqué "short and outwardly, at least, even a bit frosty." During his stay at Warsaw, said the communiqué, Captain Eden was received by the President of the Republic and Marshal Josef Pilsudski. Captain Eden had a series of conversations with Josef Beck, Minister of Foreign Affairs. During these conversations it also was stated, which were "carried on in a sincere and friendly atmosphere," Colonel Beck conveyed to Captain Eden Poland's view on the "general European situation." Both Ministers "agreed that their exchange of views had been of a purely informative nature, and had answered their purpose." They emphasized, the communiqué continued, "the desirability of maintaining close contact in connection with future developments of the political situation."

All sides agreed, wrote this *Times* correspondent, that these further developments would depend, so far as Poland is concerned, on the forthcoming visit of Pierre Laval, French Foreign Minister.

At Berlin, the news from Warsaw about the outcome of Captain Eden's visit was said to have given great satisfaction in German official quarters, coming as it did on the heels of the Moscow demonstration of a new cordiality between Britain and Russia.

"Poland is loyally adhering to her agreement with Germany," said the *Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*. "These commitments have afforded her the best conceivable security, and they incidentally demonstrate the soundness of the German preference for bilateral against the riskier system of regional pacts."

At Warsaw, said *The Christian Science Monitor*, Captain Eden found himself "cast in the rôle of detective, as well as diplomat." Poland, according to this daily, is "the unknown quantity in Europe's present diplomatic equation."

Captain Eden's "exploratory" tour of Europe ended with a five-hour visit to Prague, during which he conferred for almost two hours with Foreign Minister Eduard Benes. M. Benes described Captain Eden's journey as "a great historic event and peace move."

Nazi Setback in Danzig

What was termed the first serious reverse the Nazi movement has suffered since Adolf Hitler became Chancellor on January 30, 1933, happened last Sunday in the Free City of Danzig.

The National Socialist Party had put all its resources behind its campaign to win a two-thirds majority in the elections to the Diet (legislative assembly) of the Free City so the Nazis could change the Constitution and found a totalitarian State in Danzig. But, according to the preliminary official figures given out at Danzig last Monday, the National Socialists obtained only 60.52 per cent. of the total vote cast. They had expected to win an 80 per cent. majority.

The Nazis were able to increase their vote to less than a controlling total over the 51 per cent. obtained by them in May, 1933, at the last Diet election.

France Has No Quarrel With Others—Flandin

French Premier Believes Prosperity Will Bring Peace, But Finds "All Our Efforts Can Be Fully Effective Only if International Relations Develop in Trust and Confidence"

By Edward Price Bell

Paris.

Premier Pierre-Etienne Flandin, big-framed, six and a half feet tall, stands on the bridge of the French Ship of State as a vigilant navigator. Credited with a skilled eye, a firm hand, and the courage of a good sailor, he scrutinizes the international sky for omens of a dangerous storm.

His watchword is: "Vive la République!"

Premier Flandin is a true son of politics. It has been his daily incorporeal diet since his eager and public-spirited student-days—days when he was dreaming, if not at some time attaining the executive headship of his country, certainly of serving it in one way or another with loyalty and distinction.

He foresaw as a boy, in other words, that politics was his field. He was in Parliament at twenty-five. He was holding Cabinet posts a little later. At forty-five he is Premier.

His executive primacy, young as he is, coincides with problems and complications, domestic and foreign, as grave and difficult, perhaps, as any in the history of the Republic, not excluding those of the Great War.

Youth With Wisdom

France, ordinarily, has elderly Premiers. What she needs to-day is a young Premier with an old man's sagacity, a combination of the drive and endurance of youth and the wisdom of age. Whether or not M. Flandin, lawyer, political scientist, and parliamentarian, has this combination, the early future of French history should disclose.

Restfulness is a prominent characteristic of the Premier as one regards him at his desk in the luxurious new home of French Premiers, the Hôtel Matignon, in a solidly-built-up part of Paris south of the Seine.

There are crowds of callers, yet M. Flandin does not hurry. He talks slowly and quietly, making almost no gestures, his tall, well-fleshed body motionless, his steady, gray-blue eyes occasionally brightening with a faint smile.

"Every civilized country," said he, "has been affected, in its turn, by the economic crisis. In each unemployment has caused distress and suffering. In each the Government has striven to allay the evil.

Trust and Confidence

"During my short visit to the United States, I was impressed deeply by the magnificent effort for recovery put forth by the American people under the vigorous impulse of that great animater, President Roosevelt. I, too, am striving to free my country from the strangle-hold of the economic crisis.

"But all our efforts can be fully effective only if international relations are allowed to develop in an atmosphere of trust and confidence—a fact which makes one grateful for those wise and enterprising spirits, women and men, whether in scholarship, business, journalism, or politics, who battle without ceasing for the settled peace of the world. *That* is what one may call the *super sine qua non.*

"In Rome, at Geneva, in London," added the Premier with emphasis, "France has given proof of her ardent desire, and her steady will, to increase the security of Europe, and thus of *non-aggressive* society everywhere. I say everywhere, because insecurity in Europe means security nowhere. Thanks to the agreements reached, and the conversations held, the future now appears decidedly less ominous. May this improvement endure, may it go on, till the world sees all danger of conflict conclusively averted!"

Keystone

Pierre-Etienne Flandin

"Will political peace be enough?"

"No. 'Peace' is an expansive term, coexpansive with the phrase, 'political economy.' Political peace, civilization organized to safeguard frontiers against war-makers, is the first step only.

"After that must come social, economic, and monetary peace; there must be a healthy, an intelligent and friendly, international social atmosphere; there must be that liberal economic reciprocity for which the interests of mankind urgently call; and there must be international monetary stabilization in order that industry and commerce may carry on and grow.

"Until we get these, nothing can be normal internationally; enmities will persist; unemployment will increase rather than diminish; trade will be paralyzed, and every politico-economic order will live under a perpetual threat of destruction.

Prosperity and Peace

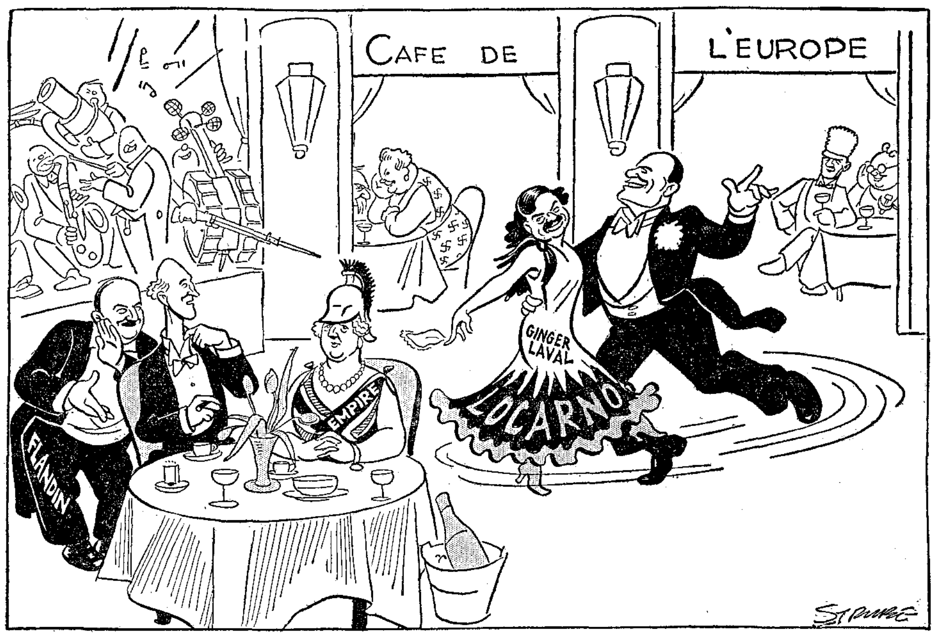
"Your Mr. Secretary Hull seems to me absolutely right in the grave view he takes of these matters. Tariffs, quotas, prohibitions, subsidies, currency depreciation as a competitive weapon, artificial intermeddlings of every sort in the natural course of world economic development, all these, I have not a doubt, demand amelioration if the world is to have peace.

"Prosperity will bring peace, both international and national; and political, social, economic, and monetary intelligence will bring prosperity."

"You believe domestic business and foreign business, given their rightful opportunity, can save themselves?"

"That is my belief."

(Continued on page 40)



Maître d'Hôtel Flandin: *"Would you care to dance with the lady, sir? It's the Continental—you kiss while you're dancing."*
Britannia: *"Now, John—be careful!"*

—Strube in The Daily Express *(London)*

Stresa and Locarno—Two Tranquil Retreats

Three Types of International Diplomacy Concentrate On Europe's Future

Stresa is an idyllic Italian village on the western shore of Lago Maggiore. It is a popular Piedmont resort, remarkable for its healthy climate, its fine villas and for the beauty of its scenery.

When its 2,000 inhabitants learned that they were to be hosts on April 11 to Benito Mussolini, Sir John Simon of England and Pierre Laval of France they began dressing up the town. A new coat of Italian marble adorned the railroad station when the statesmen from London, Paris, and Rome stepped off the Simplon line trains. The main street leading to the visitors' quarters had been freshly asphalted.

The guests could breathe the invigorating air from the overhanging snow-topped Alps and lunch on the salmon-colored trout for which the lake is famous, before crossing a few hundred yards of water to the decorative little Isola Bella. There in Borromeo Palace, where Napoleon stopped with Josephine and his officers before his victory over the Austrians in the Battle of Marengo, they could contemplate the future of Europe in a setting redolent of peace.

© Keystone

Locarno, Switzerland, scene of 1925 agreements

Locarno at Northern Tip

Lago Maggiore stretches forty miles upward into Switzerland. At the northern tip is Locarno, equally picturesque, where, ten years ago, a series of seven mutual securities treaties were signed for peace and arbitration. Germany, Belgium, France, Great Britain, and Italy guaranteed the peace of Western Europe, and Germany undertook to arbitrate disputes with France, Belgium, Poland, and Czechoslovakia.

"The Germany which then sought to enter the door of Geneva has now walked out of that door, slamming it," comments Edwin L. James in the New York *Times*. "The Reich which sought a modest increase in the 100,000 members of the Reichswehr now proclaims conscription with the idea of making an army of 600,000. The Germans who then were forbidden to have one military air-plane have just sent a fleet of 150 bombers over Berlin in a mock raid. Things have changed."

A more ominous parallel to Stresa than Locarno is provided in the call which Sir Edward Grey sent out from London in July, 1914, to France, Italy, and Germany. France and Italy agreed to confer, but Germany refused. Within a week war was on.

Germany was not invited to Stresa, where the question was how the former Allies would meet Germany's open defiance of Section 5 of the Treaty of Versailles. Later, it as indicated, there would be another conference with Germany participating.

It is no new thing for European diplomats to journey to Italy to untangle their problems. Mussolini, who went to Locarno with a Blackshirt body-guard, has been host to influential statesmen—Ramsay MacDonald, Maxim Litvinoff, Adolf Hitler, Julius Gömbös, Sir John Simon, Laval and others.

On June 6, 1933, he achieved a diplomatic triumph in the negotiation of a four-Power pact with Great Britain, France, and Germany, and there have been a large number of treaties of friendship, and arbitration and commercial agreements.

Altho he has sonorously boomed that he favors "canceling once and for all this tragic balance-sheet of the war written in the blood of thousands of young men who will never look on the sun again" and that it is necessary "to create an atmosphere of mutual comprehension, without which Europe will be moving toward disaster," he has no roseate illusions about the Stresa outcome.

Mussolini Skeptical

His voice in *Il Popolo d'Italia* said:

"The European diplomatic circuit initiated by Laval in Rome in January and followed by the successive parleys at London, Berlin, Moscow, Warsaw, and Prague, will come to a conclusion, at least in the first phase, at Stresa. After the lack of success of the British exploration at Berlin, many hopes have centered on Stresa and the usual castles of illusions are being built.

"According to some, from Stresa should come salvation for tortured humanity; at

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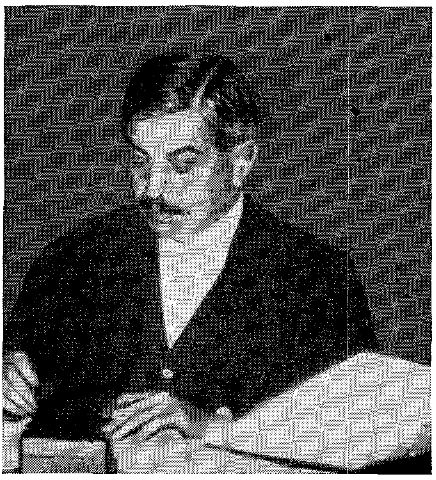
Capt. Anthony Eden and Sir John Simon



Acme

Pierre Laval

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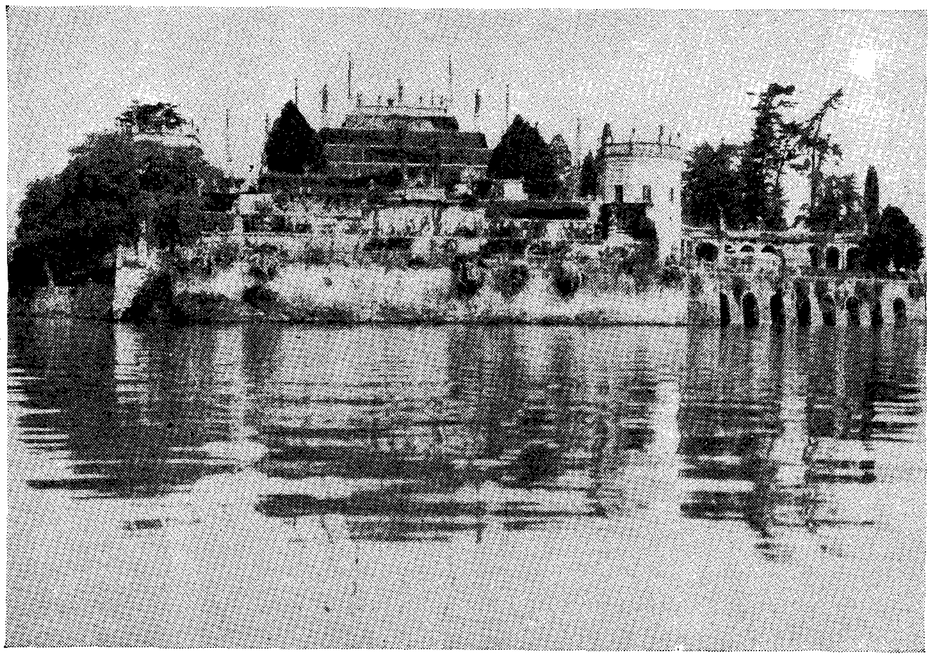
Benito Mussolini

Where Statesmen Ponder the Signs of Strife



Studio W. W. G. photograph

Borromeo Palace, Stresa, scene of 1935 conversations

Stresa should be assured the peace of men of good-will; at Stresa something like a miracle should take place.

"It is absolutely necessary to pour a discreet amount of water into the wine of this exaggerated optimism."

Laval, the Realist

Whatever the result, Pierre Laval, Foreign Minister of France, was expected to exert his usual influence toward compromise and the adjustment of antagonisms. He is at home at the international conference table. To it he brings a shrewd peasant heritage, coolness, sagacity, and the conviction that pacts are a safeguard to peace. He was the first French Premier to visit Germany after the war, and in the same year he made journeys to London, Berlin, and Washington to discuss disarmament, reparations, and inter-Allied war debts.

"M. Laval's work will be worth watching," says Roger Verdun in *The National Review* (London). "He is a realist. He never gets lost, like his predecessor Briand, in a world of dreams and chimeras. His handling of the Saar problem, the Marseilles murder and the Franco-Italian agreement are evidence of that. Innovations which, he may be led to conclude, are justified, will hold no terrors for him."

To Mussolini forcefulness and the Laval gift of compromise, Sir John Simon, British Foreign Secretary, applies the cool analysis of the lawyer, as he smooths the lapels of his coat downward with both hands in characteristic gesture. The Stresa mission takes its place beside the report on India and the Manchuria survey as one of the major tasks of his public life.

"His negotiations with the statesmen of other nations," says A. J. Cummings, a hostile fellow-countryman, in the London *News Chronicle*, "are conducted as if these men were somewhat inferior fellow-lawyers with whom a litigious matter could be settled out of court. . . . He tries to order great issues through soft persuasions and the magic of his name. But foreign statesmen can not detect his magic and they have learnt to distrust his persuasions."

Way Paved by Captain Eden, The Young Traveling Merchant of Peace

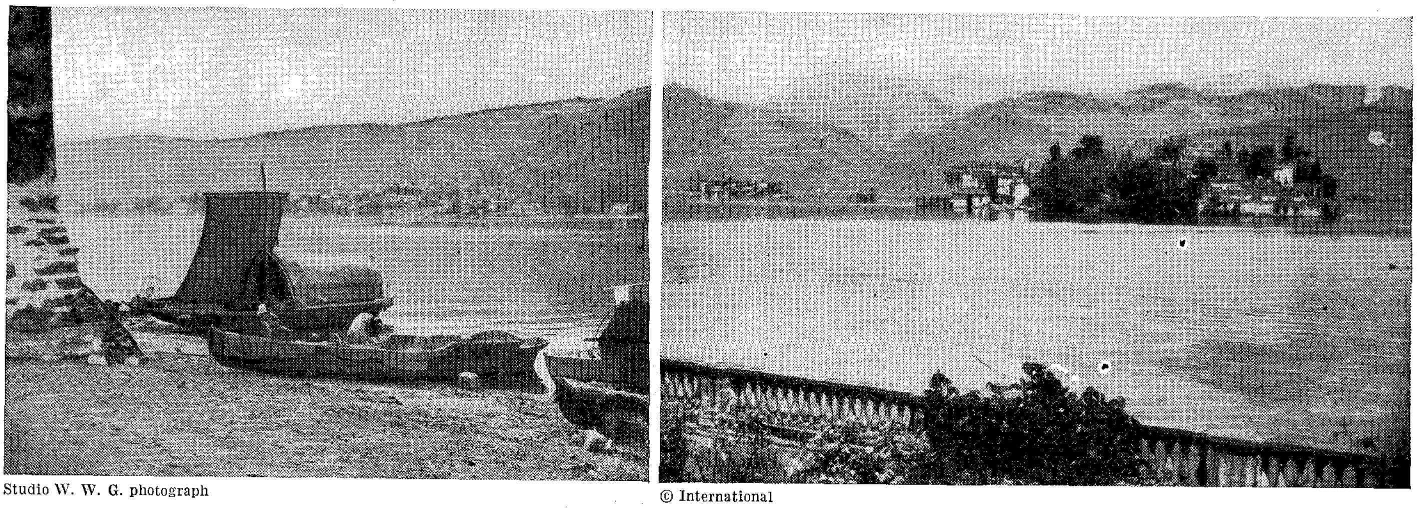
Sir John's course was prepared by Capt. Anthony Eden, Lord Privy Seal. In the early spring of 1917 a German corporal and a British lieutenant lay directly opposite one another in trenches on the Ypres battlefield. Eighteen years later corporal and lieutenant faced each other across diplomatic tables in Berlin: Adolf Hitler, dictator of 60,000,000 Germans, and Captain Eden, who prefers not to be called "Captain."

Eden and the League

That the scholarly Sir John Simon should turn to Eden for help is obvious to diplomats who have spent the past few years at Geneva—his presence is the result of his work in League disarmament conferences and, perhaps, the final lap toward a brilliant career. At the League he was looked upon as the spokesman for Great Britain because of Sir John's growing skepticism toward the League and disarmament. As Lord Privy Seal in the Foreign Office, he is the opposite of his superior in background, talents, and environment. Sir John was already a man of some years when the World War broke upon Europe, and events since have made his lawyer's logic the more penetrating and concise, his mind the more complex and sophisticated, but have left his diplomacy blunt as ever.

Eden's generation is the "lost generation" of the War. By 1915 his eldest brother had been killed in action; the second, the present baronet and eighth in line, was a prisoner; and his younger brother, little more than a child, was to be killed at sea. From Eton, where he had been a prize linguist, Anthony joined the King's Royal Rifle Corps in 1915; at nineteen he was the youngest adjutant in the British Army and the youngest brigade major before he was twenty-one.

If older men are stolidly cynical about disarmament and peace by way of Geneva, Eden sees the League as the last hope.



Studio W. W. G. photograph

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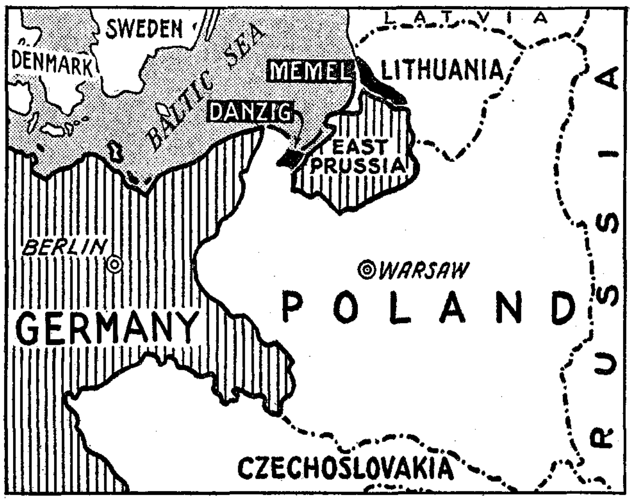
Stresa from Isola Bella, and the island from the mainland

Memel, "Europe's Acute Danger-Spot"

Tiny Patch of Once East Prussian Soil, Now Part of Lithuania, Is Inhabited by Naziphiles, and "Openly Coveted by Hitler"



Courtesy of the New York *Times*

Memel and surrounding countries

The military court at Kaunas, capital of Lithuania, which, on March 26, pronounced sentence against ninety-one Nazis for allegedly conspiring to deliver Memel to Germany, roused a storm of indignation in various parts of the Reich.

Memel, tiny patch of once East Prussian area now incorporated in Lithuania, remarked the Washington *Evening Star*, suddenly became Europe's "most acute danger-spot." Inhabited by Germans having avowed Nazi sympathies, its restitution was said to be "openly coveted by the Hitler régime."

Ever since the Saar Plebiscite, this daily added, the Fuehrer and his supporters have been "clamoring vociferously that Memel, too, should be restored to the Fatherland."

Nazis' "Free Hand"

But the strained situation existing between Germany and Lithuania was not so bad as might appear, said Rapolas Skipitis, former Minister of the Interior of Lithuania. On his arrival at New York he told reporters that "the situation looked worse from afar than it did there." He added that "it was really more quiet in Memel at present than a year ago, when a coup was planned, and the Nazis had a free hand."

Four of the convicted men received death sentences, but Mr. Skipitis, who came to the United States to study business conditions, said he believed the Lithuanian Government would commute the death sentences to life imprisonment.

The Memel Territory, with an area of 943 square miles, and a population of 146,000, was detached from Germany by the Treaty of Versailles. At first it was placed under the control of the Conference of Ambassadors. They handed it over to Lithuania on February 16, 1923.

According to the Memel Convention, of May 8, 1924, between Lithuania, on one side, and Britain, France, Italy and Japan on the other, the Territory of Memel constitutes a unit under the sovereignty of Lithuania, but with a large measure of local autonomy. The Port of Memel is regarded as of international concern.

There is no area of Europe, observed the Providence *News-Tribune*, in which, for its size, the political, racial, and cultural situation, since the post-War treaties, has been more complicated than in Memel, which is about four-fifths the size of Rhode Island, but contains less than one-fourth of that State's population.

Memel, said the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*, is "only one of the inequities which render so difficult the task of Sir John Simon and Capt. Anthony Eden in their journeys to bring conciliation to Europe." Their efforts to build a house of peace were described by this newspaper as being "worthy of highest praise," but "the foundations of that edifice are of shifting sands, the discord-breeding provisions of the Versailles Treaty."

On April 1, Britain, France, and Italy issued a strong warning to Lithuania against abuse of her rights in Memel. The three Powers, Sir John Simon told the House of Commons, reminded Lithuania that "the present situation in Memel is incompatible with the principle of autonomy guaranteed to the territory by the Memel Statute, and they considered it the duty of the Lithuanian Government to terminate the situation without delay."

Keystone

Antanas Smetona

At Kaunas, well-informed observers stated: "If the Statute was not functioning, and if the Parliament had been dismissed, it was because of the violent press, radio, and economic campaign Germany had been waging against the Territory."

The Riga (Latvia) correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company reported that Lithuania, relying on the support of France and Russia, had decided to ask the League of Nations for the unconditional recognition of Lithuania's sovereignty over Memel.

President Antanas Smetona, it was related also, approved a government decision to end the state of affairs under which various countries have intervened in what was regarded as a purely Lithuanian matter.

Austria's Rearming

Following Germany's example in increasing its military strength, the Austrian Government took steps last week to set in motion "the necessary procedure to increase the armed forces" of the country.

Under the Treaty of St. Germain Austria's army was limited to 30,000 men. This figure included officers and "depot troops." In the Austrian Government's communiqué it was stated that "the Cabinet expressed the unanimous conception that the granting to Austria of full equality was a self-evident supposition."

Military circles, said a Vienna correspondent of the Associated Press, gave attention to reports that an immediate effort would be made to raise the present army from 30,000 to 60,000 and that such an effort would be "accompanied by the gradual elimination of private armies such as the Heimwehr and the Catholic Storm Troops." Increasing friction between these two bodies has been evidenced in recent weeks.

In some quarters close to the Government, the opinion was expressed that Austria had asked the great Powers for the right to rebuild her army. Altho French officials at Paris said they were "considerably surprized" at the announcement of an increase in the Austrian Army, sources close to the French Government were reported as having said that if Austria asked permission of the signatories of her peace treaty to increase her army, it probably would be granted.

To Stop Radio War-Talk

To prevent the broadcasting of material likely to excite war emotions, the League of Nations sent a draft convention to its members. Under the convention, the nations would agree that transmission from stations in their territories "shall not constitute incitement to war or provocative activities liable to lead to war."

They would undertake to insure, "especially at a time of crisis," the accuracy of information concerning international relations broadcast within their boundaries. As a Geneva correspondent of the Associated Press noted further, the agreement would pledge the nations subscribing to it to send out at such times "instructive transmissions calculated to lessen tension and restore a peaceful atmosphere."

They would agree also to try to detect and abolish clandestine stations operated for propaganda purposes. The convention was to be discussed at a special conference of the League Assembly.

The first precedent for the League's Draft Convention, as the New York *Times* recalled, was "a propaganda alliance" that Germany and Poland entered into on February 26, 1934. Under its terms the two nations agreed "to cooperate on all questions in forming public opinion in their respective countries, to the end that mutual understanding may be increasingly awakened and a friendly attitude thereby assured."

This agreement covered the press, radio, motion-pictures, the theater, and books.

Geography, Youth, and Idealism in the Colleges

Altho Vassar's Walls Are Old and Dusty, the Trend of Student Thought There Is Traditionless, While at Three-Year-Old Bennington There Is the Same Free Outlook

By Evelyn Seeley

The ivy on Vassar walls looks old and dusty these spring days, but the trend of student thought is new and traditionless in America. The "rah-rah" era, as the Carnegie Foundation reported, is on the wane; the ivory tower is only a white dot on the landscape; but what is taking their place?

At Vassar, which we have thought of in terms of pretty girls, the daisy-chain, and a few gallant suffragists of the past, the trend of collegiate thought has come most clearly to the surface. Because it is a spontaneous development, mirrored in varying degree in colleges across the country, it can not be laughed off, or scoffed at, or its spokesmen effectually spanked and sent to bed by William Randolph Hearst.

They do not speak to you of love at Vassar, and they do not write plays about it. Hallie Flanagan, small, dynamic, red-headed Director of the Experimental Theater there, says it is not prudishness, nor lack of interest in the subject.

It is partly their strong sense of humor, but, especially, it is their change of emphasis to the world outside themselves, and outside the campus-gates. There still is the daisy-chain; still the prom, unusually big and successful this year. But these events are incidental in a new and broader enthusiasm.

"Our students are increasingly unsentimental, critical, realistic," said Miss Flanagan. "Vassar was founded on the premise of social concern, but that concern is no longer remote and academic; the students are coming closer and closer to grips with social reality. In the plays they write and produce about the American scene, the direction of their interest is unmistakable."

Social-Minded Vassar

"We had an interesting argument during the writing of our last play, which was about students in a strike situation. One girl said why shouldn't there be one character—an intelligent, interesting, prominent Vassar girl who was not necessarily interested in social problems? The whole class agreed, and finally convinced her that there is no such girl at Vassar!"

Warden Eleanor Dodge, who was a student at Vassar ten years ago, summed up the change in student thought since that time. "Our social emphasis then," she said, "was on internationalism. Now the focus has changed; it does not need to cross oceans; it is national and direct. It seems to me more economic than political. Registration in economics here has never been so heavy.

"Nobody here is untouched by the depression; they want to know why it happened, and what about the future. They don't know what that future will be like, but they want to have a part in it. Along with their social enthusiasm there is a great creative intensity in music and literature and art, but it, too, is identified with the contemporary and changing world."

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Camping activities at Vassar

Spring events at Vassar bore out these comments. They were a chart of what students were thinking about. Shared by students of many other New York schools, the successful protest against the Nunan Bill (which would have made student oath of loyalty compulsory) began here.

Eighty Vassar girls, starting the student-march on Albany with a protest which 900 of Vassar's 1,200 had signed, were annoyed to be dismissed by the press as "the fairest flowers of the capitalist system." Had feature-writers looked farther into the story, they would have found the background of these "gilded progeny of doting papas" significant.

Types of Liberals

Their leader, head of the Political Association to which all students belong, is one of six children of a conservative Middle-West business man. She worked a year to help pay her expenses, lost her savings in depression-hit investments, won a scholarship. She is a "liberal," a good mixer, attractive and peppy, and, after graduation, probably will take a job with the Democratic Party.

Her strongest assistance came from the socially-prominent daughter of a wealthy business man, who told me her interest derives from "trying to fit economics to the facts," and that her philosophy is "intelligently seeing but also doing."

Another was the ex-débutante daughter of a liberal lawyer, who "wants to be part of the most vital stream of thought and life to-day."

There also was the daughter of a fairly prosperous Jewish family, who, restless, "learned to identify her malaise with that of the world," who as a Freshman took a bus to Detroit to study the Ford strike, and who has written a good play.

Realistic Approach

And a Western professor's daughter who said she "took baby economics conscientiously," but was moved to a realistic approach "purely by the sight and sound of the San Francisco longshoremen's strike last summer."

I sat talking with some of this group at the campus sandwich-shop. Aside from their social direction and their clear-cut articulateness, they were no different from the college-girl type as we know it. They wore tweeds and sweaters and suède jackets, with bright scarfs at their throats; they were fresh-skinned, bright-eyed, attractive; they like movies, boy-friends, hot-fudge sundaes with whipped cream.

They talked of poetry, journalism, the stage (in which some of them indulge), of the recent prom, of labor conditions in Poughkeepsie, and, over their desserts, they gasped at the "fan-mail" received by those who had gone to Albany—suggesting that "they go back to Russia where they came from."

The campus-play this spring, "The Question Before the House," by Doris Yankauer (a student), and Herbert Mayer, came closest home of all Vassar's social-minded productions. It asked the question: "How long can a liberal college stay liberal when its students are moved intellectually and emotionally to participate in a labor crisis just outside its gates?" Students went on the picket-line, a student fell in love with a striker, and "the function of a liberal college" ended in a blackout.

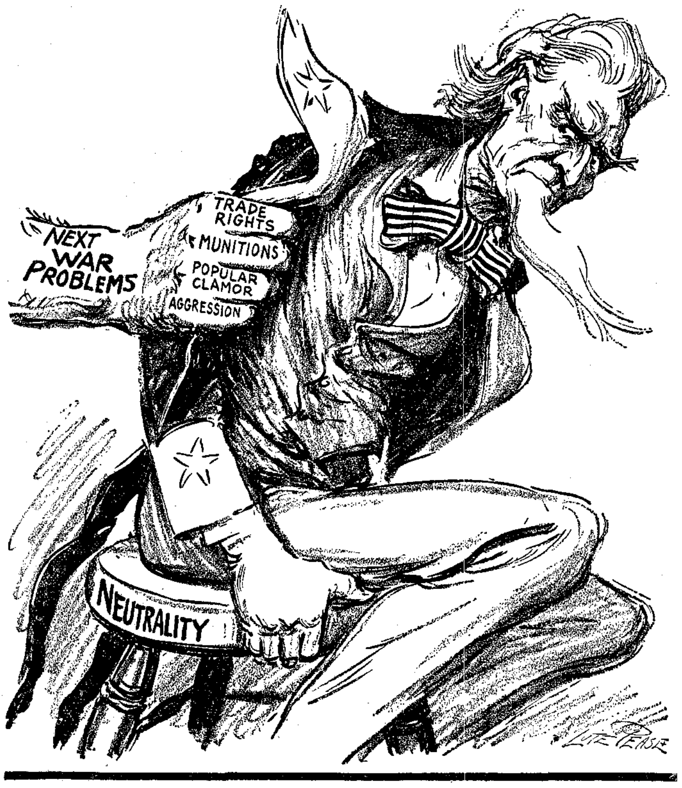
After the play, *The Miscellany News*, campus-paper, gave its annual party to raise scholarship funds and featured hilarious anti-Hearst skits which wound up literally with a bang when a huge balloon-filled Hearst dummy was punctured. A rich Vassar alumna, with an anticipated chunk of money for the college, went home afterward with the money still in her purse.

When they started the Model Senate at Vassar, this year, with twenty-six colleges sending delegates, the leaders were worried

(Continued on page 42)

News and Comment From the National Capital

The State Department's Mill Goes Slowly But It Grinds Fine; Washington Pay-Roll at All-Time High; Old-Type Politics Impends; Mark Sullivan Talks Up Senator Byrd



Strain Inevitable

—Pease in the Newark Evening News

President Roosevelt's device of promoting rivalries in his departments to get results is credited with bringing the neutrality issue to a head in this session of Congress. In this instance he has brought the Nye Committee on Investigation of the Munitions Industry into the picture to force the hand of the State Department.

The State Department has had the whole problem under study for months at the request of the President. The result was to produce variant views, which were far from composition when Mr. Roosevelt invited leaders of the Nye Committee to the White House. That the President suggested to the Committee to go into the neutrality question was confirmed the other day publicly by Senator Nye in a speech in Kentucky.

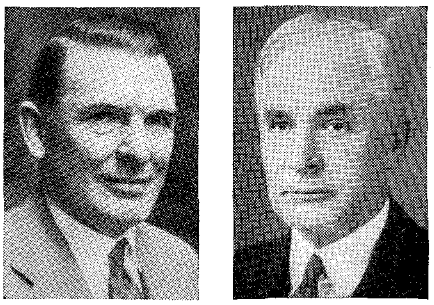
The disclosure was especially significant in view of unmistakable irritation at the State Department at what it considered the intrusion of the Nye Committee into a field where normally the Senate Foreign Relations Committee would deal with the State Department. The Nye Committee has gone ahead without consulting the State Department.

With the aid of alert newspaper men, instead of State Department experts, the Nye Committee has produced three or four bills to restrict foreign trade, travel and loans in war time as means to keep this country out of the next foreign war.

• • •

It is not the first time that Mr. Roosevelt, with his penchant for direct action and a minimum of red tape, has failed to get just what he wanted from the State Department. Last summer when Chancellor Dollfuss of Austria was killed, the President scratched on the back of a pad a message of condolence to be cabled abroad. In it, the President deplored the "murder" of Dollfuss. It came out of the State Department machinery with "assassination" substituted for "murder."

Mr. Hoover, in his impatience at State Department rituals, on occasion telephoned direct to Downing Street for his information while the State Department was lumbering through "channels" for the same intelligence.



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George N. Peek, left, *and Secretary Hull*

• • •

Quite aside from the situation caused by Herr Hitler's determination to rearm in defiance of the Versailles Treaty, Germany has not fared well with the State Department. The cotton-barter scheme, contrived by George N. Peek in collaboration with Dr. Hans Luther, the German Ambassador, was quickly scuttled when it came to Mr. Hull.

Mr. Peek and Mr. Hull are at loggerheads on foreign-trade policy. The State Department has taken a strong position with respect to Germany's failure to meet its obligations to American bondholders.

In the present European situation, the State Department, which contains no little pro-League sentiment, will not go out of its way to take any step which might be interpreted as extending a cordial hand to Germany.

• • •

The government pay-roll in Washington advanced this week to an all-time high. With the lifting of the final 5 per cent. of the pay-cut, *Uncle Sam* is paying his government employees here at the rate of $200,000,000 a year. With the personnel increases under the New Deal, there are now 680,546 on the Federal pay-roll as such.

The significance of the pay-increase is that the powerful lobby of Federal employees, while repulsed at first in the passage of the original Roosevelt Economy Bill, made a progressive counter-attack which ultimately won back all the lost ground. There is no more effective lobby in Washington. Long before there was the slightest suggestion of a decline in President Roosevelt's popularity in the country, his picture was being booed in Washington movie-theaters and Mr. Hoover's was being cheered.

• • •

The Republican victory in the Michigan State-wide election last week, first of the kind since the Democratic sweep in November, was another of a series of developments adverse to the New Deal which have encouraged the Republican leaders to criticize the President directly.

Altho Mr. Roosevelt retains a high degree of personal popularity, all the signs point to a reversion to the old-type campaign of direct attack.

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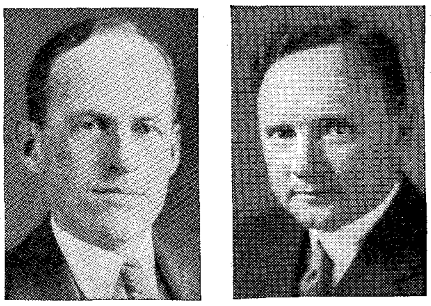
Mark Sullivan is talking up Senator Harry F. Byrd, orthodox Virginia Democrat, as a Republican Presidential possibility. Senator Byrd is among the dozen old-fashioned Democratic Senators who have gone off the reservation to attack New Deal policies. The latest addition is Senator Millard E. Tydings of Maryland.

Mr. Sullivan, an adviser to Mr. Hoover throughout his Presidential term, feels that Senator Byrd would carry most of the South to begin with and would get the regular conservative Republican vote on top of that.

DIOGENES.



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Senator Tydings, left, *and Senator Byrd*

New Plants to Check Drought and Dust

Seeds of Thousands of Hardy Desert-Plants From Russia, Turkestan, and China, Are En Route For Experimental Planting in the West to Help Control Soil-Erosion

By S. R. Winters

After the long journey of more than 10,000 miles from their native Russia and Turkestan, the drought-resistant plants discovered by H. L. Westover and C. R. Enlow, plant-explorers for the United States Department of Agriculture, are on their way to six agricultural experiment stations for final study before introduction to soil of the United States.

At these stations the seeds will be placed in different varieties of soil with conditions similar to the parts of the country in which the Department finally hopes to place them. Seeds have been sent to the experimental farms at Pullman, Washington; Mandan, North Dakota; Cheyenne, Wyoming; Tucson, Arizona; Stillwater, Oklahoma; and San Antonio, Texas.

The seeds will be carefully germinated and cared for in greenhouses at these stations, for they are far too precious to trust to the whims of the local weathers. The greenhouses will duplicate, as nearly as possible, the original climates and soils of their native habitats, but, eventually, when enough seeds have been produced to insure an adequate supply, they will be placed outdoors in small lots to test their adaptability to the local environment.

Worth More Than Gold

The reason for such painstaking care is readily explained in Mr. Enlow's diary. To obtain these few seeds they traveled more than 12,000 kilometers (7,450 miles) by train, 500 by air, 250 by horse, 2,000 by automobile, and, he believes, unrecorded hundreds on foot.

The long distances, the time, and the necessary expenses involved in these trips of the plant-explorers make the specimens obtained worth far more than gold.

Of the 1,800 or more samples of seeds brought back by Messrs. Enlow and Westover, two are of particular interest to the Department. The first of these is a bunch-grass, *Aristida pennata,* which grows in very arid regions, often in loose, moving sand, and which, when blown from the soil, again will take root when it comes to rest.

Saving Native Grasses

The annual rainfall in the native home of this grass often is less than sixteen inches, and it would prove especially valuable in such arid areas in the United States.

The second is the *Carex physoides,* a perennial sedge of value as a forage-crop.

Neither was chosen, however, for its grazing-quality, or food-value, but, primarily, as an aid in the fight against land-erosion. One of the difficulties of the introduction of the *Carex physoides* is that this plant does not produce a viable seed, and must be propagated from root-cuttings. Therefore, for the loose, wind-swept dunes of the West and Southwest, the *Aristida pennata* probably will be most useful, and for the prevention of water-erosion the *Carex physoides.*

The Department of Agriculture is formulating plans for a nation-wide survey and classification of native grasses and plants, with especial attention to their usefulness in control of erosion.

Those most likely to be suited for this purpose are the fast-disappearing native grasses of the Western range-lands. Unless steps are taken immediately to preserve it, one of these—buffalo grass—soon will be extinct, for once it has been grazed off, or plowed under, it must be introduced again, and no seeds are available on the market.

United States Department of Agriculture

Aristida pennata, *one of the first new plants to be introduced in America, as it appears in the Karakum Desert*

Another reason for the beginning of this survey is that the Department in the last year has realized that, while a general knowledge of native plants and soils is at hand, no accurate and complete classification by types and localities exists.

Gradual Spread of New Plants

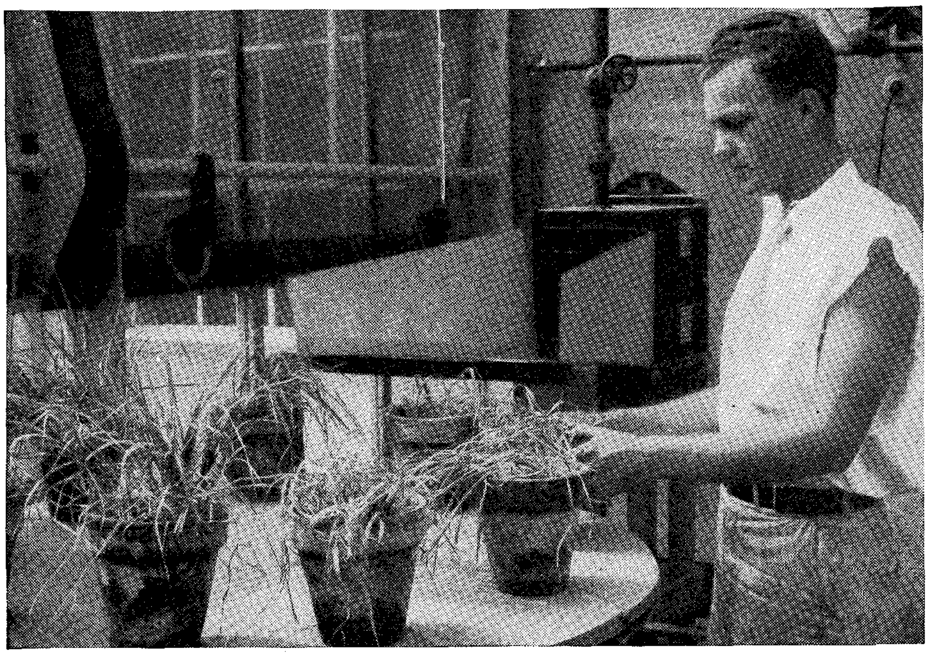
The process of the introduction of resistant plants will be a long, slow one. The Department estimates that at least five years will be required to make the necessary tests, and to grow a large enough supply of seed to place on the market for general distribution.

Present plans call for the distribution of these seeds to all States eventually, but, even then, the task of proving the value of these plants to the landowners must be undertaken, which, in many cases, will be as difficult as the experimentation, exploration, and discovery.

At present, and for the last few years, an intensive search has been prosecuted all over the world for new plants for introduction into the United States. While Messrs. Westover and Enlow were in Russia and Turkestan, a group of four other explorers was working in another arid region, in China. Hundreds of thousands of seeds, roots, cuttings, and even whole plants have been sent back for study.

If the plans of the Department of Agriculture are carried to successful completion these plants eventually will be placed on those submarginal lands.

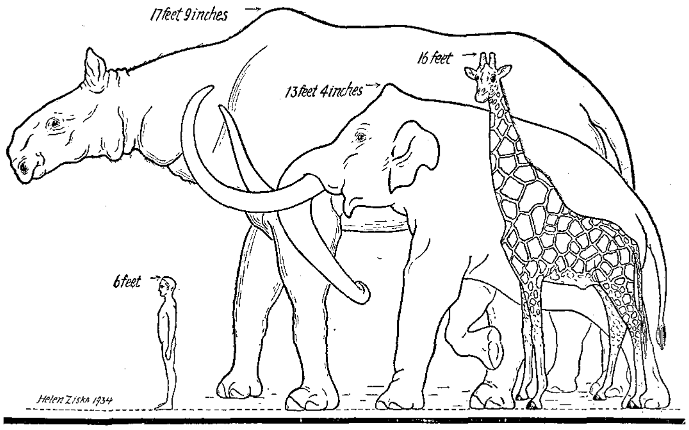
Planted in these grasses, they will regain some of their lost fertility, and, in the meantime, will supply needed grazing- and pasture-lands.


Courtesy United States Department of Agriculture

Testing the effect of artificial drought on different varieties of grain in United States Department of Agriculture greenhouses at the Arlington Experiment Farm in Virginia

Restoring Largest Land Mammal

Scientists of the American Museum of Natural History Calculate the Size of the Giant Baluchitherium, a Five-Ton "Rhinoceros"



Courtesy of the American Museum of Natural History

Artist's idea of how a giraffe, an elephant, and a man would have looked beside a baluchitherium

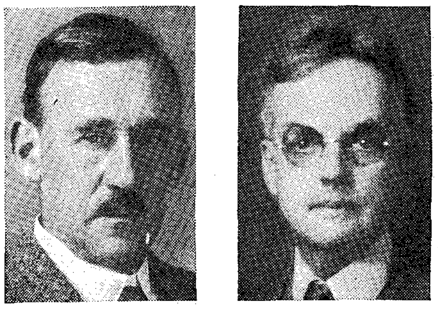
Twenty-five million years ago the Gobi Desert in Eastern Asia was a paradise of woods and waters. Through its jungles ambled the hugest land mammal that ever lived, a giant of flesh nearly eighteen feet tall and thirty feet long, rather resembling its modern relative, the rhinoceros.

The animal was the baluchitherium, so named because the first fossil remains were discovered in 1911 in Baluchistan.

Little was known about the creature until Dr. Walter Granger and Prof. William K. Gregory, of the American Museum of Natural History, New York, announced last week the completion of a ten-year study, preparatory to mounting one in the museum.

Doctors Granger and Gregory examined 200 baluchitherium bones, representing about twenty animals of varying sizes, material obtained on American Museum Asiatic Expeditions, the first of which visited the Gobi in 1922, under the command of Dr. Roy Chapman Andrews, now Director of the Museum.

Doctor Granger, second in command of the 1922 expedition, found a heel-bone of the baluchitherium on the second day of the trek into the Gobi. Months later, as the party was working its way out, he found a skull four and a half feet long, second for size among baluchitherium fossils. Subsequent expeditions brought back additional bones, most of which were shipped to this country still incrusted in the rocky matrix in which they had lain for 25,000,000 years.



Courtesy of the American Museum of Natural History

Dr. Walter Granger, left, and Dr. William K. Gregory

The restoration, now completed, presents an animal that looked like a magnified rhinoceros, without the modern animal's horns. The baluchitherium had long legs, a small head, a large neck and doubtless a tough hide. Its teeth were unusual; it had two great incisors in each jaw, probably used in tearing leaves from branches and bushes. The reconstructed individual was, in life, about three times as tall as a man and twice as long as an elephant. It weighed 20,000 pounds, and had to eat at least 500 pounds of vegetation a day.

Restoring the creature from only 200 bones of assorted sizes was a task. Some of it, Doctors Gregory and Granger admitted, was "trial and error."

Doctor Gregory exclaimed: "We expect to be told that the head in our restoration is impossibly small, the neck not long enough to reach the ground, the scapula (shoulder-girdle) absurdly small, and so forth *ad lib.!*

"But, altho welcoming constructive criticisms, we respectfully invite qualified critics to spend a year or two in making a new and better restoration from the same material."

Doctor Gregory is a small, quiet man of fifty-nine whose word is seldom questioned to-day in matters of comparative anatomy.

Doctor Granger is sixty-two, a former Vermonter, and is noted for his studies of the animals of Eastern Asia.

Science Snap-Shots

Princely Frog: One of the most pampered frogs in the world to-day is the specimen being kept under glass, in controlled conditions ideal for its kind, in the laboratories of the Department of Experimental Biology of the American Museum of Natural History, New York. It is a pond-frog, of the common species *Rana clamitans*, but this one is an albino, a pale saffron-tinted specimen with bulging pink eyes, a phenomenon regarded by Dr. G. Kingsley Noble, Curator of Herpetology of the Museum, as somewhat rarer than the birth of human quintuplets. The specimen was found in St. Lawrence County, New York. Doctor Noble will try to develop a race of albino frogs from it, an experiment that is expected to clear up some points in the mechanism of evolution.

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700-Pound Meteorite: The second largest stony meteorite ever discovered has just been dug up from a plowed field near Hugoton, Stevens County, Kansas. Prof. H. H. Nininger, of the Colorado Museum of Natural History, Denver, who made the discovery, reported last week that the stone weighs about 700 pounds, and was buried about three feet in the earth. It undoubtedly fell many centuries ago, and would probably never have been found had not a plow touched its upper tip and broken off a fragment. It will be added to the Nininger Collection of Meteorites in the Colorado Museum.

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Needless Deaths From Suffocation: Dr. Paluel J. Flagg of New York, President-Founder of the Society for the Prevention of Asphyxial Death, charged recently before a gathering of physicians that 50,000 lives are lost needlessly every year because even the best hospitals lack modern apparatus for resuscitating patients whose respiration has stopped under anesthesia.

Blood-Tests Legalized in New York State

The courts of New York State may now legally use the evidence of blood-tests in cases involving disputed paternity, wrongly identified infants, and the like. Gov. Herbert H. Lehman signed three bills a few days ago that placed this class of jurisprudence in New York State on a par with that in Austria, Germany, Denmark, Italy, and Sweden, which have used blood-tests since about 1924.

The validity of the tests depends on the fact that there are four types of human blood, known respectively as Types O, A, B, and AB. These blood-types are inherited by children from their parents according to exact and well-defined laws, and the blood-type of an individual does not change throughout his life. (LITERARY DIGEST, January 27, 1934.)

The existence of four types of human blood was discovered in 1900 by Dr. Karl Landsteiner, of the Rockefeller Institute, who received the Nobel Prize in Medicine in 1930. Determination of blood-type requires only a drop or two from each individual.

These tests can not be used to prove paternity, because when the putative father's blood is of the right type, it does not indicate that he must be the father; only that he *might* be. On the other hand, if his blood is of the wrong type, it is incontrovertible evidence that he could not be the father. Tests based on the blood-groups and also on other inheritable characteristics of the blood give a falsely accused man about one chance in three of exonerating himself. Seven out of ten cases of interchange of infants, such as sometimes occur in maternity hospitals, can be corrected.

Presbyterians Divided Over Machen Verdict

New Brunswick Presbytery's Special Judicial Commission's Conviction of Noted Defender of Faith on Insubordination Charge Does Not Rest Easy on Consciences of Members

Keystone

The special judicial commission which tried Doctor Machen. Seated, left to right: *William A. Cooley; the Rev. Cordie J. Culp, Chairman; and the Rev. Edward A. Morris.* Standing, left to right: *John H. Hankinson, Dr. Henry B. Kummel, and the Rev. John E. Kuizenga*

Presbyterian consciences are not entirely easy over the conviction on charges of insubordination of Dr. J. Gresham Machen of Philadelphia, one of the most noted defenders of the faith in the ranks of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America. Some of them are wondering whether the verdict heralds another split.

As reported in last week's issue of THE LITERARY DIGEST, a special judicial commission of the Presbytery of New Brunswick found Doctor Machen guilty on six charges of disobedience as a result of his refusal to resign from the Independent Board for Presbyterian Foreign Missions as ordered by the General Assembly of 1933.

Doctor Machen organized that board after the official board had accepted "with regret" the resignation of Mrs. Pearl S. Buck, famous novelist, as a missionary to China. Mrs. Buck was hesitant over the cardinal doctrines of the Christian faith, and should have been discharged, in the opinion of the Fundamentalists.

His "Great Service"

Specifically, the commission found that "the defendant has been guilty of conduct contrary to the government and discipline of the Church, unfaithful in maintaining the peace of the Church; has been insubordinate to the lawfully constituted authorities of the Church, has violated his ordination vows, has shown contempt of and rebellion against his superiors in the Church, and has been guilty of a breach of his lawful promises."

At the same time, the commission reported that it was "well aware of the great service he had done the cause of Christian scholarship and in the field of orthodox thought, and would gladly show him mercy so far as is at all possible if he so may be led to repentance, and be saved for the denomination."

Doctor Machen

The opinion was signed by the Rev. Cordie J. Culp of New Brunswick, Chairman; the Rev. Edward A. Morris of Trenton, the Rev. John E. Kuizenga of Princeton, and three elders, William A. Cooley of Trenton, John H. Hankinson of Pennington, and Dr. Henry B. Kummel of Trenton. The prosecution was led by the Rev. Wilson Hollinger, and Doctor Machen was defended by the Rev. Hall McAllister Griffiths of Philadelphia.

There was no indication that Doctor Machen would be "led to repentance." He has stoutly maintained that he has supported the constitution of his Church and that the action taken against him is in violation of it. Whether he "will be saved for the denomination" appears to depend on the outcome of his appeal, which goes to the Synod of New Jersey, and thence may be taken to the General Assembly.

Issue in the Case

Tho it has been expressly denied that doctrinal issues were involved in the trial, it is the inescapable conclusion of Doctor Machen and his sympathizers that the issue is between orthodoxy and liberalism.

"At bottom, the issue in this case," he said after the verdict, "is the issue between two irreconcilable adversaries—modernism and the Christian religion. The constitution of the Church is Christian, but the machinery of the Church is dominated by modernism and its allies."

Several Presbyterian publications were requested by THE LITERARY DIGEST to comment on the decision. "In view of the history and facts of this case and especially of the argument presented to the Commission," wrote the Rev. Dr. James H. Snowden, Editor of *The Presbyterian Banner*, Pittsburgh, "no other outcome could be expected or held to be possible. The root of the matter is whether the Presbyterian Church is a church of law and order that must be enforced upon all ministers and elders regardless of their standing and influence, or whether it is only a loose collection of independent churches and ministers that are a law to themselves.

"We freely grant that Doctor Machen and those that agree with him have a conscience in this matter, but the Presbyterian Church has a conscience too, and it also has a constitution which it must obey."

"Being in another Church," Dr. William S. Campbell, Editor of *The Presbyterian of the South*, Richmond, Virginia, hesitated to express an opinion. However, he did write that "because of Doctor Machen's high Christian character and his outstanding work in the Church, his conviction, under the circumstances, will do the Church far more harm than it will do him."

A very serious view of the verdict was taken by the Rev. Dr. Stewart M. Robinson, Editor of *The Presbyterian*, Philadelphia. "Presbyterians are sharply divided over the Machen case," he wired. "The real issue is doctrinal. Multitudes who have no partiality for the special board of missions which Doctor Machen heads are convinced that zeal for the faith can not be a crime in our denomination without scrapping our fundamental standards.

"Steps are being taken to have rescinded the direction of the last Assembly under which Doctor Machen now suffers this suspension from his ministerial office. All over the country pastors and people are becoming impatient with the official leadership in the Church which has allowed this chaotic confusion, whereby belief finds itself on the defensive and enthusiasm for the historic witness of the Church finds itself thrust out from the Church which is organized to bear that witness."

"Modernism and Truth"

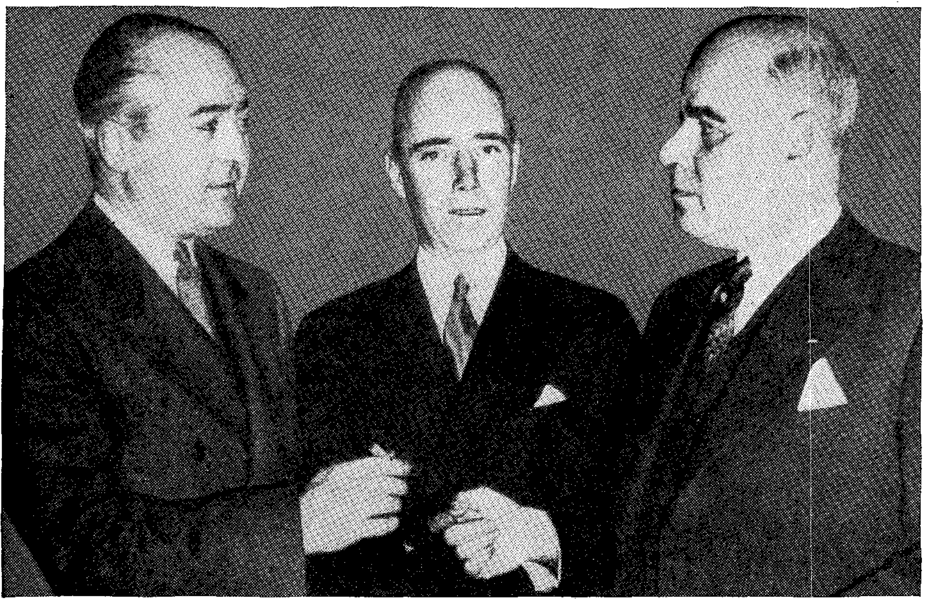
The Philadelphia Presbytery voted to ask the Synod of New Jersey to nullify the verdict. The Rev. Dr. Daniel Russell, Moderator of the Presbytery of New York, also is perturbed over the decision. He said:

"The whole proceeding raises grave questions for the Presbyterian Church." The decision "is the more regrettable because Doctor Machen has steadily upheld those doctrines which, historically, have stood central in reformed theology. In an age of loose thinking, of vague conjecture in Christian faith, his position has been clear-cut, definite; the fruit of intellectual insight and passionate conviction."

In the meantime, the Independent Board for Presbyterian Foreign Missions stands by Doctor Machen. In a bulletin published by this board, Charles J. Woodbridge, Editor, wrote: "A life-and-death struggle between modernism and truth is being waged in the Presbyterian Church in the United States."

The Outlawry of Heart-Balm Suits

New York Statute, Modeled on Indiana Law, Ends "Fruitful Source of Coercion, Extortion, and Blackmail," Says Governor Lehman



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Governor Lehman, right, presents to State Senator John J. McNaboe the gold pen with which he signed the bill of which the Senator was the author. Assemblyman John A. Byrnes, center, sponsored the measure in the Lower House

The value of husbandly affections which had gone astray was assessed by a Chicago jury in a recent case at $1. Some thought it a dollar too much, on the ground that love lost has no value, and that trafficking in love is a system of banditry.

Two State Legislatures have taken the same view, and passed laws making it illegal to sue for monetary balm for broken hearts. Mrs. Roberta Nicholson, only woman member of the Indiana Legislature, and daughter-in-law of Meredith Nicholson, author and United States Minister to Paraguay, started the ball rolling.

Indiana outlaws all civil actions for breach of promise, alienation of affections, and similar charges.

New York followed suit when Gov. Herbert H. Lehman signed a bill fathered by Senator John J. McNaboe and Assemblyman John A. Byrnes. The new law abolishes "the rights of action heretofore existing to recover sums of money as damage for alienation of affections, criminal conversation, seduction, or breach of contract to marry."

Signs Bill Gladly

Governor Lehman signed the bill gladly. "The public," he said, "is well acquainted with the many abuses that have arisen in the prosecution or threats of prosecution of this type of action. For many years these actions have been used to extract large sums of money without proper justification. They have been a fruitful source of coercion, extortion, and blackmail."

It was estimated by some of those "in the know" on Broadway that "female racketeers" extort annually approximately $10,000,000 from men blandished into promises they soon regret.

"New York State," said Senator McNaboe in a broadcast, "refuses to be a party to blackmail any longer; the great Empire State will not be a coconspirator of a certain type of lawyer, who, working in cahoots with the modern female racketeer, seeks to become rich at the expense of reputation, embarrassment, and wide-spread publicity."

Backed by Bar Association

The law had the backing of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York. A report offered by John G. Jackson, Chairman of the Committee on Law Reform, said in reference to breach of promise and alienation suits: "While there may be some instances for a proper use of this right of action, it is safe to say that it is, as a general proposition, resorted to by unscrupulous men and women to extort money from defendants unwilling to go through a trial of the issues for fear of publicity."

The author of the Indiana statute, which has been a model for other Legislatures in heart-balm legislation, estimated that she received requests from twenty-five States for copies of her bill.

She sent copies to Pennsylvania, Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, Kentucky, California, Missouri, Kansas, Montana, New York, New Jersey, Minnesota. Measures to alter present statutes on heart balm were introduced into the Legislatures of Oklahoma, Oregon, and Missouri, and rejected.

A Curious Entry

The London *Telegraph* reports: "In the churchwardens' accounts of St. Giles-in-the-Fields is the curious entry: 'To the painter, for washing the Twelve Apostles off the organ loft, 4s. 6d.' It was at the time when the Puritans were busy, doing worse damage than this to many churches."

In the News

If the population of the world, approximately 2,000,000,000 people, were reduced proportionately, according to religious faith, to 100 persons, the Columbia University Press has estimated, there would be thirty-eight Christians, nineteen Confucianists and Taoists, twelve Hindus, eleven Mohammedans, ten Animists, eight Buddhists, one Shintoist, and one Jew.

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All eyes were on the priests' hands. St. Mary's Church, in New Orleans, was silent. Redemptorist Fathers Joseph W. Heidell and Charles Hering were conducting a retreat for the deaf. Deaf persons of all faiths were welcome.

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Easter Sunrise Services will be held on the rim of the Grand Canyon in Arizona. The management of the Grand Canyon National Park, the Santa Fe Railroad Company, the Arizona State Teachers' College at Flagstaff, and the Episcopal Church officials of Arizona, are cooperating with the Flagstaff Chamber of Commerce toward a successful service.

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No smoking, no drinking, no extreme jazz-music, no yelling, no dark corners, no "crowding"—these are the rules laid down by Agnes Snyder, Chairman of the Faculty Social Affairs Committee of New College, Columbia University, for the spring formal dance of the college. The boys and girls, it was said, did not behave so primly at last year's formal.

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Thirty-seven nations have either an ambassador or minister at the Holy See. The United States had a minister there between 1847 and 1867.

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Only seven of the 7,000 Negroes living in Gloucester County, Virginia, are on relief-rolls. Ninety per cent. of the 7,000 own the land they cultivate. For forty years they have been advised and guided by Thomas C. Walker, Negro, graduate of Hampton Institute, of whom it has been said, he "has done more for the race in Virginia than any other Negro born on its soil. His faith is a beautiful thing, and his optimism is of the kind that links itself with absolute trust in God."

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Five hundred and twenty-five laws relating to welfare, relief, and recovery were passed by the States during 1933-'34. The acts ranged in context from relief financing to minimum wages on public works.

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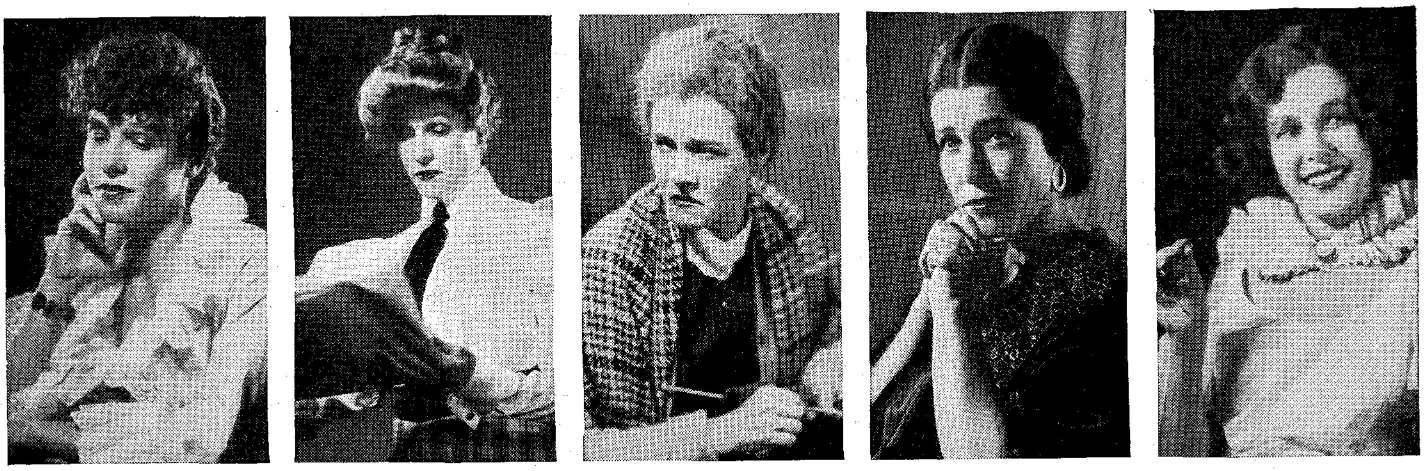
It was not so hot in Hell when an enterprising correspondent of the Oxford Group called up the Chief of the Fire Brigade—only twelve degrees above freezing. The local parson reported that his parishioners were not such a bad lot, and he hoped that a team of the Oxford Group would soon call. Hell is twenty miles east of Trondhjem, Norway. It consists of a railway-station, a café, and a few houses.

The Art of Cornelia Otis Skinner

Gifted American Diseuse, Forsaking Europe's Historic Heroines, Creates Vivid Types of the American Scene in Her Distinguished and Moving "Mansion on the Hudson"



Ben Pinchot photographs

Left to right, *Mrs. Stanley Howland, 1880; Mrs. Stanley Howland, Jr., 1898; Carrie Howland, 1920; Tony's Wife, 1934; Young Society Woman, 1934*

Annually, the American theater is enriched by the author-player inventions of Miss Cornelia Otis Skinner. Her short, penetrating sketches, a shrewd combination of acid, honey, and plain common sense, have made her a renown of her own which in no wise borrows from the luster of her beloved father, Otis Skinner.

Tall, regal, with a face of fine dignity and eloquent mobility, she has, alone, with only draped stages, and a handful of plain furniture to help her, created vastly real characterizations.

A few years ago she expanded some plans for short sketches into full-length plays, and, perfectly aware of the severe drain on her talents and strength, actually accomplished three such plays, works which required quick changes in personality, approach, and costume, and which held her on the stage for nearly a whole evening.

It was, no doubt, exhausting, but the feat, coupled with intelligent writing and inspired performance, put her in an especial and enviable theatrical niche. These plays had historic women as their protagonists.

Now, in further testament to her adroitness she has taken the course of an aristocratic New York family, through the fifty-four years of its deterioration and ruin, and called it "Mansion on the Hudson."

Miss Skinner, first, is young *Mrs. Stanley Howland,* in 1880. Mistress of "Tall Trees," a large estate at Schuylerville, on the Hudson, she devotes herself to her two boys and her daughter, striving to forget her loveless marriage to a gambler and drunkard.

A former suitor appears, presses her to leave with him, and, as she thinks of it, her youngest son, *DeWitt,* falls from one of the trees on the place, breaking his leg.

In June of 1898, she is dead, and her eldest boy, *Stanley, Jr.,* has married a flighty Southern girl, *Sally.* She is disliked by *Carrie,* her sister-in-law, and by *DeWitt,* who now is a cripple.

Word is received that *Stanley,* encamped at Tampa, has died of typhoid fever. The news arrives just as *Carrie* is sending back to *Joe Kelly,* now a young Tammany politician, his gift of candy.

In the Winter of 1920, *Carrie* is a spinster of fifty. The house, with no money to keep it up, is falling to ruin. *DeWitt,* a frustrated painter, is drunk every night in a Schuylerville speak-easy operated by *Tony,* former gardener to the deteriorating *Howlands. Carrie* receives an offer for the estate. She asks the real-estate agent who wants it—and is told: *Joe Kelly,* who has married a chewing-gum heiress.

The *Kellys,* in the spring of 1927, are masters of "Tall Trees." *Carrie* has been committed to an asylum; *DeWitt,* the town drunkard, virtually lives on the largesse of *Tony.* The *Kellys'* parties are vulgar and noisy. At the peak of one of their riotous affairs, their son, *Vincent,* comes home, expelled from Princeton.

The summer of 1934 completes the ruin of "Tall Trees." Depression has ravaged the *Kellys,* and they have sold it to *Tony,* proprietor now of a legal liquor business. He is opening the old place as a road-house.

Old *DeWitt* shambles in with a painting of the place as he remembered it from boyhood. *Tony's* wife takes the painting in payment of *DeWitt's* debts for food and liquor.

The night of the opening, a young woman of society stands indolently at the roulette table. A withered and repulsive old man is introduced: *DeWitt.* She shudders, and he stumbles to the bar where he dies.

Each of the six principal women is played by *Miss Skinner.* No other person ever is on the stage, and yet the *Kellys, Tony, Vincent, DeWitt,* the first *Mrs. Howland's* importunate suitor, all emerge as vividly, practically, as tho seen by the eye.

There no longer can be any question: Miss Skinner is a remarkable mistress of keen, exciting characterization.

The Ten Best Plays

(The plays in this list are the choice of this department, and are not necessarily the consensus. As more plays are produced the list will be revised. The order of listing is alphabetical, and has no relation to merit.)

"Accent on Youth," an amusing, deft tale of a May-December romance between a fifty-year-old dramatist and his comely young secretary. At the Plymouth Theater.

"Anything Goes," a brisk, impious musical comedy rout with Ethel Merman, William Gaxton, and Victor Moore as crooners and clowns. At the Alvin Theater.

"Awake and Sing!", a profoundly understanding and illuminating play of middle-class Jewish family life in the Bronx, with overtones of protest against these times. At the Belasco Theater.

"Escape Me Never," Elisabeth Bergner in a one-woman demonstration that magic and glamour are not completely lost to the theater, in a Margaret Kennedy play about the *Sangers.* At the Shubert Theater.

"Laburnum Grove," a gentle, fireside item dealing with a London suburbanite who becomes a lovable counterfeiter. Edmund Gwenn is excellent as the criminal. At the Masque Theater.

"Personal Appearance," an outrageous and uproarious arraignment of film stars who make personal-appearance tours. At Henry Miller's Theater.

"Post Road," a shrewd, determined comedy-melodrama, beginning as a hilarious country farce, and ending as a chilling kidnap-play. At the Ambassador Theater.

"The Children's Hour," affecting, sturdily honest play about a demoniac child who destroys two schoolmistresses with appalling falsehoods. At Maxine Elliott's Theater.

"The Old Maid," an engrossing and moving play of a mother who, unrecognized by her own child, must stand by and watch its rearing. Judith Anderson and Helen Menken are superb. At the Empire Theater.

"The Petrified Forest," Leslie Howard returns to the theater in a philosophical autopsy of this generation, brilliantly written and played. At the Broadhurst Theater.

W. B.

"Gatti's" Final Opera-Season in Review

Last of Gifted Impresario's Twenty-Seven Years at Metropolitan Brought the Triumph of a New Diva—Kirsten Flagstad

By Francis D. Perkins

When the curtain falls after the last act of the post-season performance of Wagner's "Parsifal" at the Metropolitan Opera House on Good Friday afternoon, April 19, it will close the twenty-seven-year régime of General Manager Giulio Gatti-Casazza, a period covering more than half of the fifty-two years' history of New York's principal lyric theater.

Kirsten Flagstad

The principal feature of the Metropolitan's season of 1934-'35 was the extraordinary success scored by the Norwegian soprano, Kirsten Flagstad, who had been the dark horse in the company's list of seven new singers. She had been hardly known outside of Scandinavia until last year, and her name meant nothing to American opera-goers when her engagement was announced last fall.

But her Metropolitan début on February 2 as *Sieglind* in "Die Walküre" aroused the critics to unusual enthusiasm, and she soon became the principal factor in aiding the company's box-office returns. This resulted in a substantial increase in the Wagnerian representation in the season's repertoire, and "Tristan und Isolde" replaced familiar Italian and French works as a favorite for extra and benefit performances.

The Season's Record

Otherwise, in its general outline, the Metropolitan's season of 1934-'35 differed relatively little from its immediate predecessors. As in 1933-'34, the regular subscription season was fourteen weeks long (as compared with the twenty-four-week length of more prosperous times), beginning on December 22 and ending on March 31.

In its home-theater, the company gave 105 performances of opera and fourteen Sunday night concerts. There were eight performances at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, and eight (in the first week of April) in Boston. The company also appeared during the season in Baltimore, Newark, Hartford, and Rochester.

In all, counting the concerts, it gave 141 performances, ten less than in 1933-'34, owing to the abandonment of the weekly visits to Philadelphia. The performances at the Metropolitan, however, exceeded the previous season's total by three.

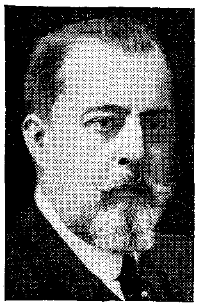
Thirty-seven operas, two more than last year, were presented. Wagner, with thirty-six performances of nine works, was the most represented composer, followed by Verdi, with nineteen performances of six works; Puccini, with eleven performances of three works; Donizetti, with nine performances of three works, and Gounod, with four performances of two works. Richard Strauss, Pergolesi, Leoncavallo, Mascagni, Ponchielli, Massenet, Delibes, Mozart, Bellini, Debussy, and Thomas each had a single opera in the season's list.

The only actual novelty of the season was "In the Pasha's Garden," a one-act opera with music by John Laurence Seymour, of California, and a libretto adapted by H. C. Tracy from a story by H. G. Dwight which had its world première on January 24. It scored but little success.

Few American Operas

The only other American work to be produced was Deems Taylor's "Peter Ibbetson." With four performances of two works, the American representation this season was substantially below that of 1933-'34, when three operas were performed twelve times.

Eighteen operas in Italian were given fifty-seven times; eleven works in German forty-one times; and six operas in French fourteen times. Wagner's "Tristan und Isolde," with seven performances, was the most represented opera at the Metropolitan, while Wagner's "Tannhäuser" and "Die Walküre," Verdi's "Aïda" and Puccini's "La Bohème" were the only other works to be performed there five or more times.



© Mishkin

Giulio Gatti-Casazza

Economic considerations again kept the list of novelties and revivals to a relatively small total. The only work in addition to "In the Pasha's Garden" to be given for the first time at the Metropolitan was Pergolesi's 202-year-old "La Serva Padrona," given on February 23 with Donizetti's "Don Pasquale" in an unusually well staged and performed double bill of Italian opera buffa.

"Don Pasquale" was the only actual revival, in the sense of a new production, but Richard Strauss's "Der Rosenkavalier," with Lotte Lehmann as the *Marschallin*; Verdi's "La Forza del Destino," Bellini's "La Sonnambula" and Puccini's "Tosca" returned to the repertoire after short absences. "Tosca" was offered late in the season as a vehicle for Mme. Lehmann instead of the originally announced revival of Beethoven's "Fidelio."

Guggenheim Awards

Forty-Seven Scholars Receive Fellowships for Work in the Arts

Fellowships valued at about $2,000 each have been awarded to forty-seven American scholars, three of them Negroes, and one a Japanese, by the trustees of the John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation. The awards will enable the recipients to carry on research and creative work in the arts.

Fellowships in American literature were awarded to: Newton Arvin, Smith College; Dr. Tremaine McDowell, University of Minnesota; Dr. Stanley T. Williams, Yale University; Dr. Abram L. Harris, Howard University, and Dr. Otto Klineberg, Columbia University and Sarah Lawrence College.

Awards in medicine and biology were made to Dr. Morris Moore, St. Louis; Dr. Werner Emmanuel Bachman, University of Michigan; Dr. Thomas Harper Goodspeed, and Dr. Charles Lewis Camp, University of California.

Awards for historical study to: Dr. Chester Wells Clark, Princeton University; Dr. Arthur Edward Christy, Columbia University; Harvey Fergusson, Berkeley, California; Dr. Robert Harbold McDowell, University of Michigan, and Dr. Henry Roy William Smith, University of California.

Mathematics and physics: Dr. Arthur Herbert Copeland, University of Michigan; Dr. David Vernon Widder, Harvard University; Dr. Cooper Harold Langford, University of Michigan; Dr. Samuel King Allison, and Dr. William Houlder Zachariasen, University of Chicago.

Awards in Music

Music: Dr. George Herzog, Yale University.

Musical Composition: Walter H. Piston, Harvard University; William Grant Still, New York composer; Paul Nordoff, Philadelphia; Dante Fiorillo, New York.

Critical Literature: Kenneth Burke, critic and essayist; Edmund Wilson, editor and author, and Miss Suzanne La Follette, editor and author. Poetry: Miss Lola Ridge.

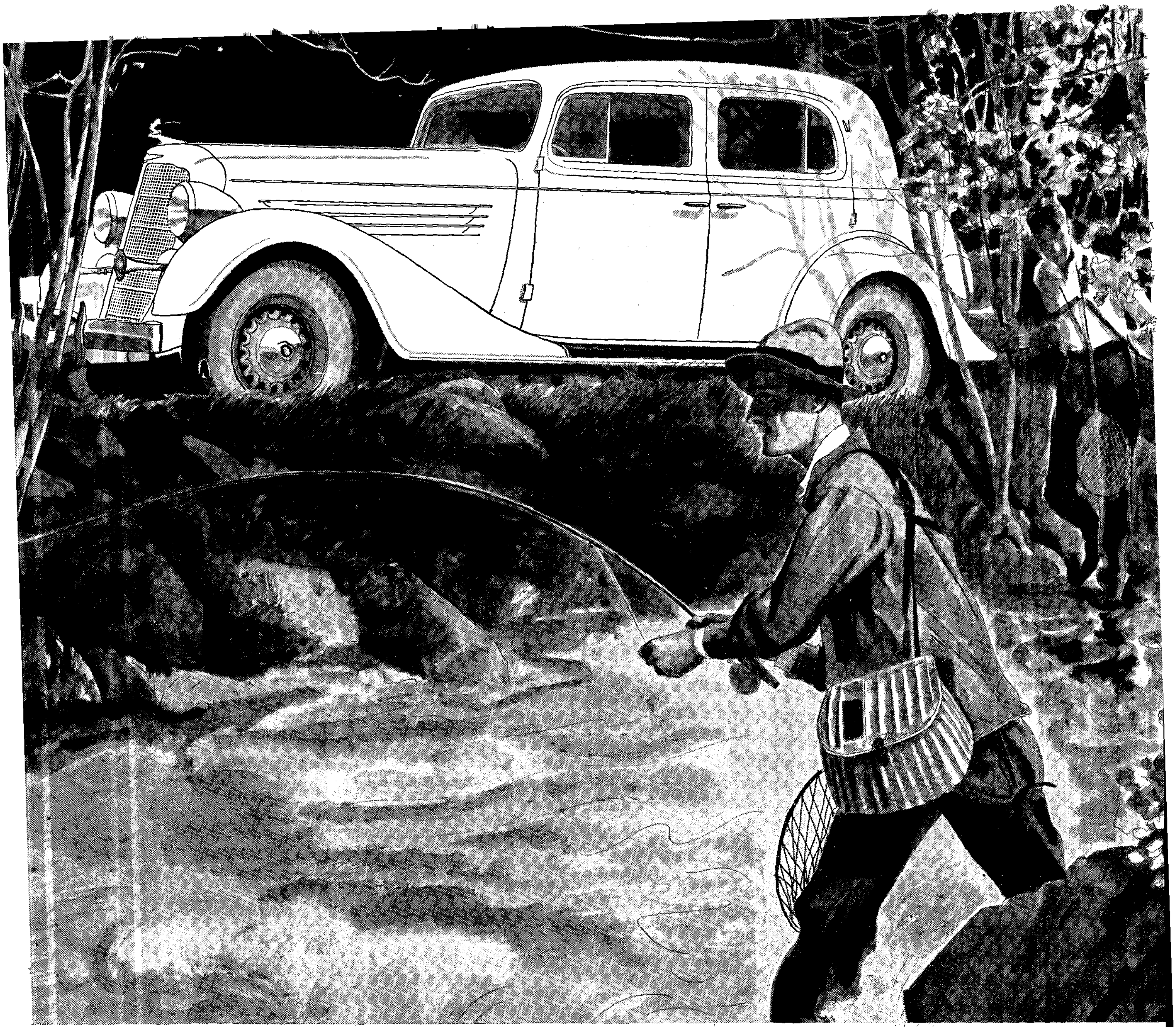
Novel Writing: Langston Hughes, Carmel, California; Jack Conroy, Moberly, Missouri; Alvah Cecil Bessie, East Dorset, Vermont.

Painters: Henry E. Mattson, Woodstock, New York; Yasuo Kuniyoshi, Woodstock, New York; Frank Mechau, Colorado Springs, Colorado; Federico LeBrun, New York, and Mrs. Carlotta Petrina, Brooklyn, New York.

Sculptors: Carl Walters, Woodstock, New York; Vincent Glinsky, New York. and Mitchell Fields, New York.

Theater Arts: Cleon Throckmorton, New York, scenic designer; Mordecai Gorelik, scenic designer, New York, and Miss Angna Enters, dance mime, New York. Also Charles Norris Houghton, writer on production methods.

English Literary History: Dr. Ruth Hughey, Wynne, Arkansas, and Prof. Howard Mumford Jones, University of Michigan.



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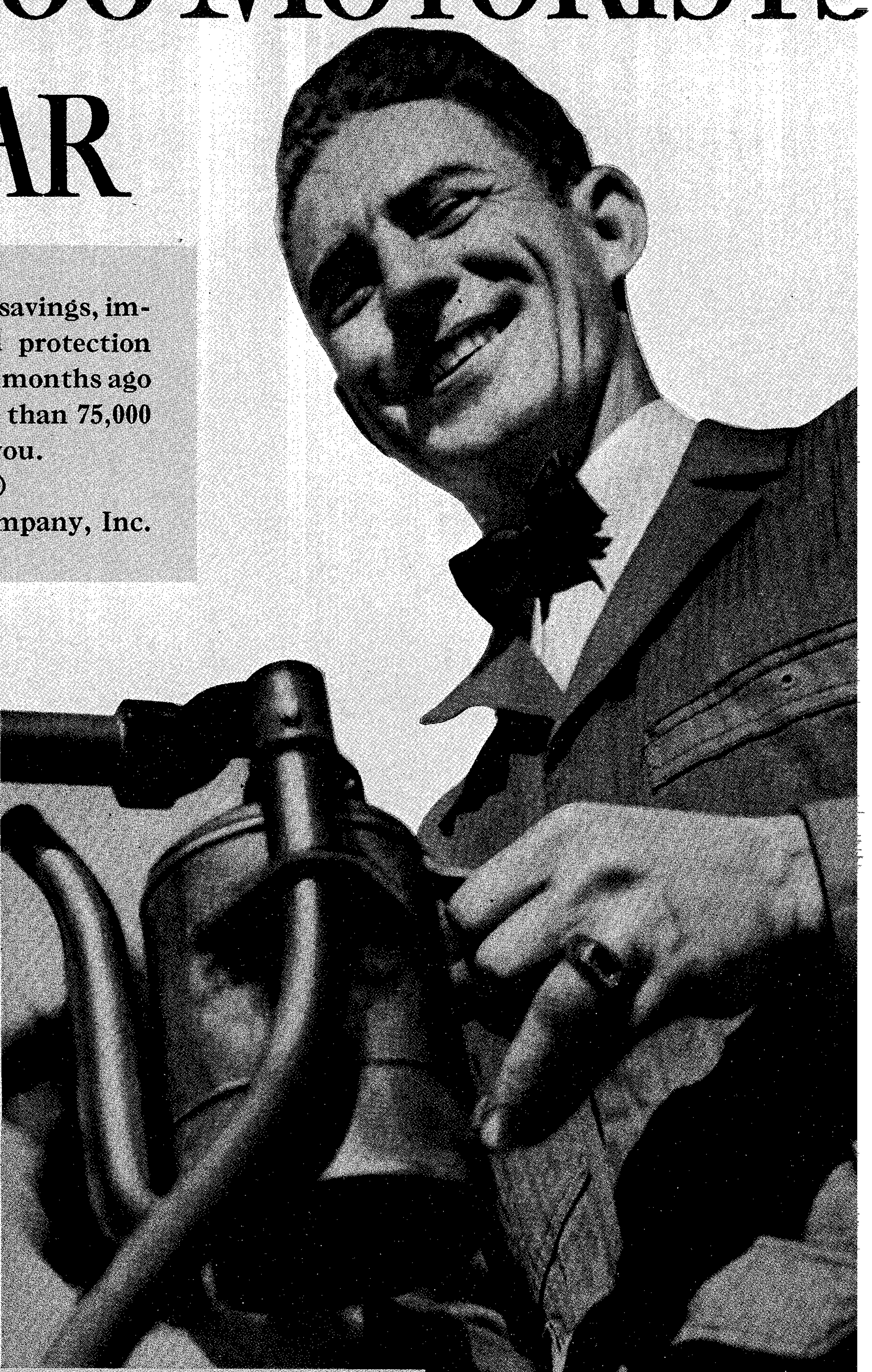

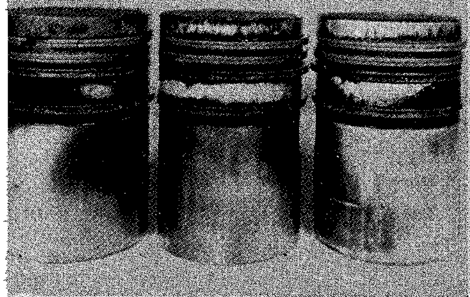

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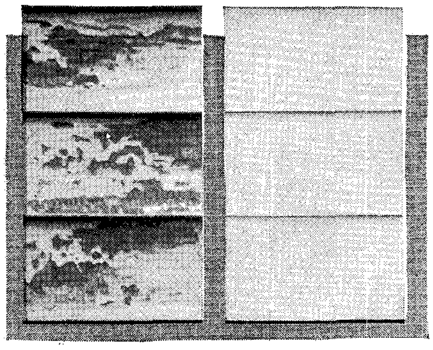

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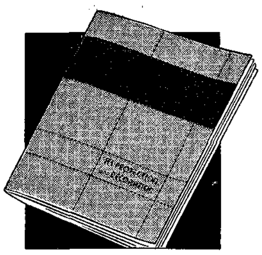


DUTCH BOY WHITE-LEAD

Good Paint's Other Name

How the New NRA Could Plan for Industries

There Is Sufficient Accumulated Experience After Two Years of Operation to Revamp and Rebuild a Working Machine Out of the Democratic Theory of the Code-System

By George Stuart Brady

It is not the purpose of this article or the previous article to attempt to determine the constitutionality of corporate industrial organizations set up under NRA. Only the need for them is pointed out.

If that need is shown to Congress, and if the courts reject the present NRA system, then Congress will have to face the proposition of formulating them as economic appendices to the Constitution. In the latter case, the much-disputed question of the extent of NRA's power to open and amend codes would be settled specifically.

We have seen that code-groupings of industry and trade organized under the NIRA constitute the first real and specifically defined corporate bodies to represent complete industries and trades ever initiated in the industrial age. We have, in effect, been designing and building a new economic constitution.

The political Constitution of 1789 was the result of centuries of governmental experience. The codes, or economic laws, of 1933, had no precedents nor experience behind them.

NIRA's Weakness

There can be no orderly control, regulation, nor administration of industry and trade without well-defined industry and trade-groupings, and that is where NRA has been most ineffective because of a weakness in the Act itself. The whole heart of the NIRA lies in Section 3-A, which states that industries or trade-groups may present codes for approval if these groups are shown to be *truly representative.*

But the Act does not tell of what the groups shall be truly representative, nor does it give to NRA the power to plan grouping for industry and compel the groups to come within the lines laid out.

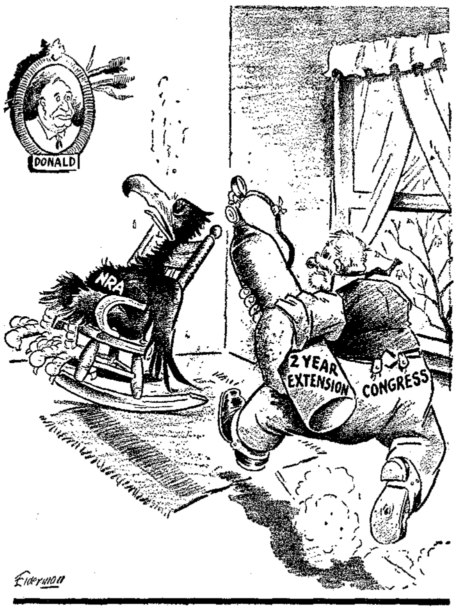
As a consequence, the uncoordinated definitions of industries and trades written into the codes were a hodgepodge of overlapping, conflict, and duplication. When the Code Authorities sent out letters demanding compliance, manufacturers and merchants throughout the country were flooded with contradictory statements.

Separate Jurisdiction

One manufacturer came to Washington overwhelmed by the fact that eighty-four different Code Authorities were hounding him for fees, statistics, and demands to file his prices in different places.

Then, when the attorneys for individual manufacturers realized the import of the hectic possibilities of the old-fashioned voluntary individualism of Section 3-A, they began to advise their clients to defy all the Code Authorities and stand on their individual rights of separate jurisdiction.

When it is considered that the products of almost every manufacturer in the country are somewhat different from those of his competitors, it is seen what added confusion was immediately thrust on NRA, whose administration stood without specific power to define an industry.



To the Rescue

—*Elderman in the Washington* Post

Is it any wonder that labor refused to abandon its old craft-organizations and rebuild around the shifting sands of the present "industries" and "trades"?

Answer Is Simple

The answer to this organization chaos is simple. During the spring and summer of 1934, a group of men in NRA studied every code-definition, and they studied every classification of industry that was available, both American and European. They assembled and charted the related "industries" and "trades."

They found, just as the Italian Government had found, by an independent study, that there were, in reality, only twenty-two major groupings of industry and trade. The codes in NRA were assembled according to these groupings, and the related codes were placed under the administration of single deputy administrators.

Immediately, the wrangling and the endless correspondence was cut down to a fraction of what it had been previously, because each deputy found himself in the position of having nearly the whole problem in his own hand, and he then could not "pass the buck." But it did not cure the jurisdictional disputes among codes with definitions having different perspectives, which could only be corrected by some authority with specific power to define an industry.

If there is going to be Federal supervision of industry, there must be power to define the jurisdictional limits of industries and trades, just as there is a definiteness in the jurisdictional lines of States. If there were no carefully mapped boundaries for the forty-eight States, there could be only confusion in the laws.

Merely to say that codes should be combined is no answer at all. That simply is putting the contestants in a closed room and telling them "to go to it" in a free-for-all fight. Manufacturers of tools will not sit down and plan with manufacturers of spice or bias-tape; nor have the meat-packers any specific interest in the problems of bean-canners.

Democratic Theory

The theory of the code-system is eminently democratic, and there is sufficient accumulated experience from these two years of operation to revamp and rebuild a working machine out of it. The code-system means applying to whole industries the very methods of operation of well-operated large corporations.

Under a code-system, each industry elects a board of directors for the industry. This is the so-called Code Authority. It is democratically elected and can be removed by the votes of individual members of the industry. Since it does not actually take over the operation of the plants, but merely supervises the labor relations and the common trade-practises of the industry, it should not be made up of management alone, but should have representatives of labor sitting with it and elected from the industry in the same manner.

Once the jurisdictional lines of the industry are firmly established, labor can be given definite responsibility which it is blamed for not taking to-day. In other words, the embattled Section 7-A of the Act can only have a common settlement and be of real utility for collective bargaining when management and labor are organized with the same industrial perspective.

Only Alternative

Moreover, when industries are thus definitely set up, such a board of directors can do wonders in removing inhuman jungle-competition from trade-relations, and, in addition, it can foster cooperatively the science of design, production, and sales of the products of this age.

The Federal Government's place on these Code Authorities should remain merely as a coordinating function in the general public interest. We do not need nor desire the rigid control of the Italian Industrial Corporations.

If this code-system of NRA fails in reception, there can be but one answer—a continuance of the disorganization to the point of industrial chaos, and then an eventual forceful control by the Government.

[Editor's Note.—*This is the second of two articles on the NRA.*]

They Stand Out From the Crowd

Keystone

Joseph Ralston Hayden, Vice Governor of the Philippines, is a short, quiet-mannered, vigorous man who has made himself an authority on colonial governments. He fixed that as his goal twenty-three years ago. Born in Quincy, Illinois, in 1887, he was graduated from Knox College in 1910, received his M.A. degree from the University of Michigan in 1911, and his Ph.D. in 1915. While serving as an instructor there he became interested in the Philippines, and went to Manila in 1922 through an exchange-professorship. Since his appointment to the vice-governorship in 1933, he has remained largely in the background, while doing much of the spade-work of governing.

Wide World

Princess Ingrid of Sweden, whose engagement to Crown Prince Fredrik of Denmark was announced recently, is an accomplished sportswoman, specializing in riding, sailing, and skiing. Born in 1910, she received a practical education, including a course in home economics and the care of children. She also has engaged in social-welfare work. Princess Ingrid (Victoria Sofia Louise Margaretha) is the daughter of Crown Prince Gustaf Adolf, a granddaughter of King Gustaf V of Sweden, and a great-granddaughter of Queen Victoria of England. Crown Prince Fredrik, son of King Christian X of Denmark, is thirty-five years old and a captain in the Danish Navy.

What's the Name, Please?

McGroarty—poet laureate of California—not *mac-rorty,* but *mac-gro'ar-ty.*

Dresbach—another American poet—not *dress back,* but *drez'bach; bach* as in *Bach.*

Ficke—and another—rimes with *pick a,* as in to *pick a* bone.

Ledoux—another—just *le-doo'.*

Alma Tadema—British poet—usually, in England, all *a's* as in *glad: al'ma tad'e-ma.*

Belloc—poet and author—not *be-lock',* but *bel'ock;* and *Hilaire* is *Hilary.*

—**Frank H. Vizetelly.**

Mrs. Francis P. Garvan, who has just been appointed Honorary Chairman of the Women's Committee for the 300th annual meeting of the American Chemical Society, is known as one of the country's foremost patrons of chemical and medical research. With her husband, who is President of the Chemical Foundation and was Alien Property Custodian under President Wilson, Mrs. Garvan has given hundreds of thousands of dollars to research in medico-chemical fields. This interest dates from the death of their daughter, Patricia, several years ago, from rheumatic fever. They believe that her life might have been saved had the present large gaps in medical and chemical knowledge been filled.

Suzanne Silvercruys, sculptress, now living in New York, is the daughter of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Belgium. Among her creations are the bust of President Hoover in Louvain University, and the statue of Ste. Thérèse de Lisieux in the Shrine of the Little Flower in Lisieux, France. She is busy on a series of portrait-busts of outstanding Americans, one in each field of endeavor. In addition to being a sculptress, Mme. Silvercruys also is a lecturer, author, playwright, and actress. She has received many decorations from the Belgian Government for her work during the War.

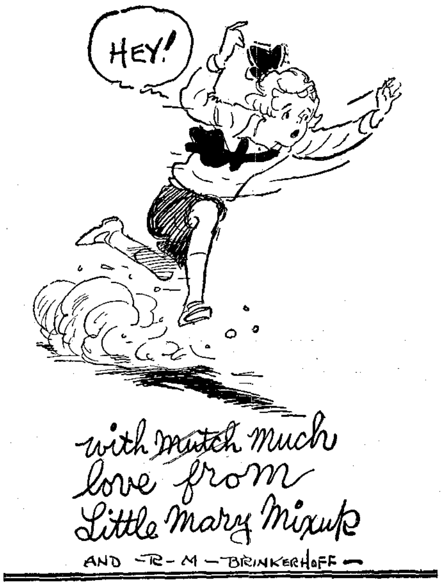
Blank & Stoller

Theodore Martin Riehle is President of the National Association of Life Underwriters, an organization of more than 22,000 life-insurance and annuity salesmen. Each year, through his own agency in New York, he sells more than a million dollars' worth of life-insurance securities, maintaining for himself continued membership in life insurance's "charmed inner circle"—the Million Dollar Round Table. Riehle was born in New York City forty-three years ago, was graduated from New York University, passed his bar examinations in 1912, then switched to insurance. Robust and vigorous, he crams in a vast amount of speech-making in various parts of the country, is known to thousands as Ted. He is married, has one child.

Comics—And Their Creators

Robert M. Brinkerhoff—As a boy in my native Toledo, Ohio, I couldn't make up my mind whether to become the world's greatest artist or the world's greatest tenor. I always drew. My most prominently displayed work was caricatures of various members of the Collingwood Avenue Presbyterian Church, which appeared on the margins of the church hymn-books. I played the banjo and mandolin and sang in the choir.

At seventeen, upon graduation from high school, I got a job as cartoonist on the Toledo *Bee.* Feeling the need of a real art-education, I quit and attended the Art Students League in New York for nearly a year. Somehow I managed to sell poems and illustrated jokes.



Then the Toledo *Blade* took me on as cartoonist. A leave of absence from *The Blade* permitted nearly a year's study in Paris at the Académie de la Grande Chaumière. After three years on *The Blade,* the Cleveland *Daily Leader* offered me double my old salary to go to Cleveland. After three years there, an offer tempted me to the Cincinnati *Post.*

In 1913, O. O. McIntyre, H. T. Webster and I decided to do or die in New York. I did illustrating for magazines and in a few months joined the New York *Evening Mail* as editorial cartoonist. I stayed on *The Evening Mail* until 1918, when I got the New York *World* to take on a kid strip, "Little Mary Mixup." *Little Mary* has been supporting us ever since. When *The World* folded up, my strip appeared at once in the New York *World-Telegram* and the various papers served by the United Feature Syndicate.

I dislike golf, bridge, and games in general. My hobby is travel. I have a grand wife and a swell son, who is just out of Dartmouth.

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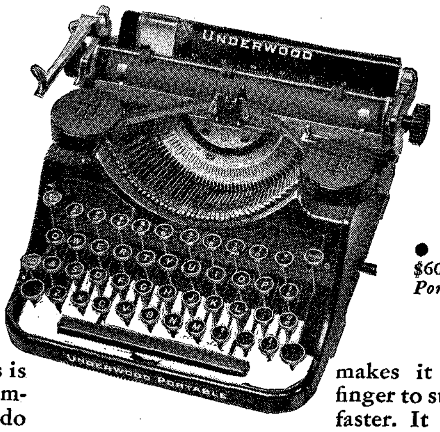

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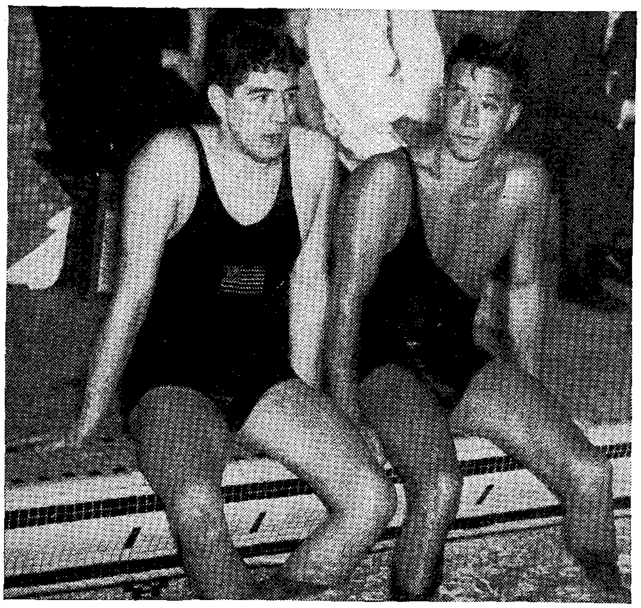
Two Torpedoes in a Tank

If the West Still Is Supreme in College Swimming, Medica and Gilhula Are Two Reasons Why —Michigan's Perfectly Balanced Team Is the Third



Keystone

Jack Medica, left, *of the University of Washington, and Jimmy Gilhula, Southern California. Their friendly tank-feud is making swimming history*

The West still is perched on top of the collegiate-swimming world —more securely, even, than in 1934, when Michigan won the National Collegiate Athletic Association meet at Ohio State which it retained with plenty to spare at Harvard recently.

Eastern sports-writers tapped out their annual stories on Yale's team which topped off its most impressive season this year, maintaining an unbroken string of victories in 138 swim-meets through eleven years. This was hailed as supreme in college records, but when Bob Kiphuth's champions wound up their efforts at the Intercollegiates, they had no more than tied the University of Washington's one-man team for second place.

The greatest sweep ever registered by the West resulted when three teams, none of them from the East, divided all eleven titles among them. Three second places were the best the East could do. Yet some Eastern journalists had hailed the Blue swimmers as the most sensational tank-winners of the year.

Michigan on Top

Michigan, and not Yale, emerged as the best balanced and individually the most brilliant of the intercollegiate teams for 1935. The Wolverines scored in nine of the eleven events, totaling forty-nine points. Yale and the University of Washington—more properly, Jack Medica—tied for second with fifteen points each.

Commenting on the meet in the Chicago *Daily News,* Dempster MacMurphy said: "The Wolverines didn't give New Haven's Little Blue Riding Hoods a chance to comment on what big white teeth they had before gobbling up the meet. They chewed off titles rapidly and spectacularly, paying no more attention to the Yale swimmers than to the audience."

What accounted for the Michigan sweep were Jack Kasley's 2:28.7 time in the 200-yard breast-stroke; the victory of Kasley, Taylor Drysdale, and O. R. Dalrymple in the 300-yard medley-relay (3:01.8, a new national intercollegiate record); the triumph of Frank Fehsenfeld in the two fancy-dive events; Michigan's victory in the 400-yard free-style relay with Julian Robertson, Drysdale, Dalrymple, and R. J. Renner taking it in 3:38.4; and Drysdale's win in the 150-yard back-stroke, which he took in 1:38.6.

The Embarrassed East

Another Westerner, Charlie Flachmann of Illinois, was unbeatable in the fifty-yard free-style and in the 100-yard free-style.

The New York *Herald Tribune* said: "Seldom had the East been so embarrassed in intersectional competition. Even when the meets were held in the Mid-West at least one title came this way. Last year at Ohio State three crowns were captured by Eastern colleges, two by Yale. This time three second places were the nearest the East came to a championship."

In short, the West retained the stranglehold it has had on the nation's swimming titles for the last few years.

But Bob Kiphuth, who is Olympic coach as well as Eli mentor, has had his eye trained on individual, as well as team, performances. It's up to him to regain from the Japanese this country's swimming supremacy in Olympic competition, lost in the 1932 games at Los Angeles. The performances at the Intercollegiates at Harvard and at the national indoor A.A.U. championships in New York last week will have considerable bearing on the final selections, not to mention selection of a fourteen-man team to go to Japan on July 16, which also will compete in the outdoor championships at Honolulu.

If Michigan emerged as the outstanding swimming team of the season, Jack Medica of the University of Washington and Jimmy Gilhula of Southern California have set themselves up as the most brilliant individual collegiate performers. Their rivalry, not unlike that which existed last year, and the year before, between Bill Bonthron and Glenn Cunningham in track, has been one of the most interesting features of the current swimming season.

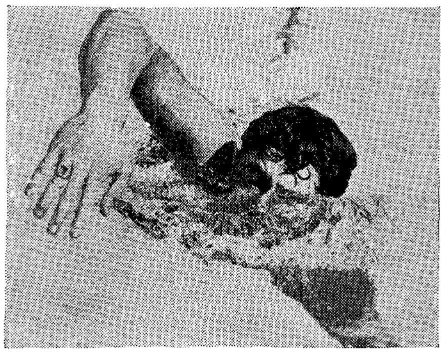
At the Intercollegiates, Medica —his college's sole representative—beat the phenomenal California boy in three events: the 220-yard, 440-yard, and 1,500-meter. In doing so, Medica set a new national intercollegiate record in the 220; a new national intercollegiate and world record in the 440, and a new national intercollegiate, American and world record in the 1,500. This was only the third time in the meet's history that a single swimmer had captured three championships.

Shatters Six Records

In accepting the new annual trophy for the outstanding performer in this particular meet, Medica said: "You want to remember that I have done this at the expense of Jimmy Gilhula, one of the finest friends, a great competitor, and one of the best athletes I have ever competed against."

In his sweep at Cambridge, Medica shattered six old records. In the 220, he wiped out Dave Livingston's old college mark of 2:12.4 by nine-tenths of a second. In the quarter-mile he clipped four and three-tenths seconds off his own intercollegiate time of 4:46.8, and also bettered the listed world record chalked up by Gilhula, in 1933, of 4:48.6. His time was 4:42.5. In

(Continued on page 45)



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Gilhula cutting the water

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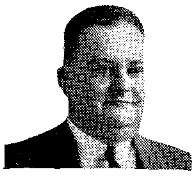
The Only Way Transfer & Warehouse Co., Kansas City, Mo.



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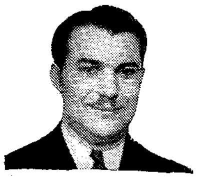

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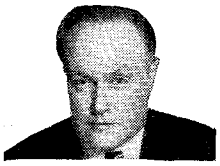

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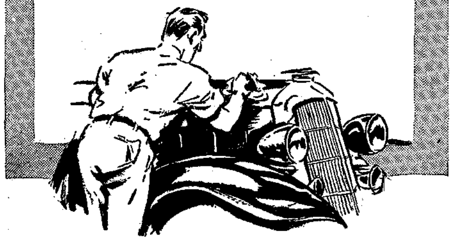

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Among the Outstanding Books

A Mind That Found Itself: An Autobiography. By Clifford W. Beers. Twenty-fifth Anniversary Edition. (Garden City: Doubleday, Doran and Company; $2.50.)

A young Yale graduate was discharged from an insane asylum thirty-two years ago, and went into Wall Street. He made money; but his head was overfull of plans to reform the world. A wise brother persuaded him to return to the asylum.

Clifford W. Beers

By 1906 he was out again, this time determined to write the story of his insanity in terms that would awaken the world. "A Mind That Found Itself" was published in 1908; it was the "Uncle Tom's Cabin" of the insane.

To-day that book is republished, with a long appendix telling the story of the "mental-hygiene" movement which Clifford Beers founded and developed. William James, when he first read the story, called it a "classic"; "it reads like fiction," he said, "but it is not fiction." It still is a thrilling and unique story.

This boy, who had been business manager of *The Yale Record*, showed symptoms of neurasthenia even in college. They grew on him. Three years out of college, he attempted suicide, and emerged from the attempt a victim of strange delusions.

Inspiringly Unique

He was convinced that his relatives were police impostors, trying to trick him into confessions, that their letters were forgeries; for two years he refused to speak or write to them. When, suddenly, his brother convinced him that he was no spy, and he resumed verbal contact with the human race, his vocal cords were so weak that he could hardly speak.

That emergence from delusion threw the boy into wild fits of elation which old-fashioned keepers could not understand. He collected corn-cobs; they tried to take his cobs from him, and he fought back.

They put him in solitary confinement; he scratched over the door the inscription "God Bless Our Home, which is Hell." He passed hours of misery in a strait-jacket, was beaten to near-unconsciousness.

But, gradually, his normal mind grew strong; after treatment which, in retrospect, seemed to him sufficient to drive a sane man insane, he emerged with a passion to reform the insane asylums.

The story of his purgatory in three insane asylums is one of the great human documents. The subsequent story, told with less passion, also is inspiring.

Paul Kellogg, Editor of *The Survey*, said recently that one could name on the fingers of a single hand those movements which, in extraordinary degree, have been the achievements of one individual . . . "such leadership, for example, as Lillian D. Wald has given in the field of visiting nursing; Margaret Sanger in that of birth control; Clifford Beers in that of mental hygiene."

Clifford Beers came out of restraint filled with a passion to reform the treatment of the insane in asylums. He began by organizing a Connecticut society. Somehow he borrowed $8,000 from banks to launch his movement; later, Henry C. Phipps and others underwrote his movement. A year later he made his movement national.

In the intervening quarter-century it has conducted surveys of insane hospitals in twenty-odd States, paving the way to notable improvements. . . . But, gradually, Mr. Beers's interest veered toward the problem of preventing insanity. He believed that if his own case had been better understood he need never have fallen mentally ill.

Inspired Movement

A million boys and girls in the public schools of America are likely, if present trends continue, to become "mental casualties" at some time in their adult life. To-day approximately 350,000 patients are under State care in insane hospitals, at a total cost, not reckoning their loss of wages, or interest on the State investment in buildings, of more than $200,000,000 a year.

About half of all cases of mental disorder, Mr. Beers and the psychiatrists associated with him believe, could be prevented by application, largely in childhood and adolescence, of knowledge available; the saving to the State is obvious.

This man, with his uncannily intense memory of his own insanity, has inspired and led a movement which, now international, is a permanent part of history. Possibly no man who never had been insane could have moved such mountains.

Few men have written their autobiographies at such a white heat of burning memory; and perhaps none has lived to see an autobiography work such reform.

Worth Reading

Time Out of Mind. By Rachel Field. (New York: The Macmillan Company; $2.50.) A beautiful story of change on the fir-clad Coast of Maine.

Talk United States! By Robert Whitcomb. (New York: Harrison Smith & Robert Haas; $2.) Rough stuff in 1935 slang.

Restless Days. By Lilo Linke. (New York: Alfred A. Knopf; $3.) Coming of age in post-War Germany; a young girl's story.

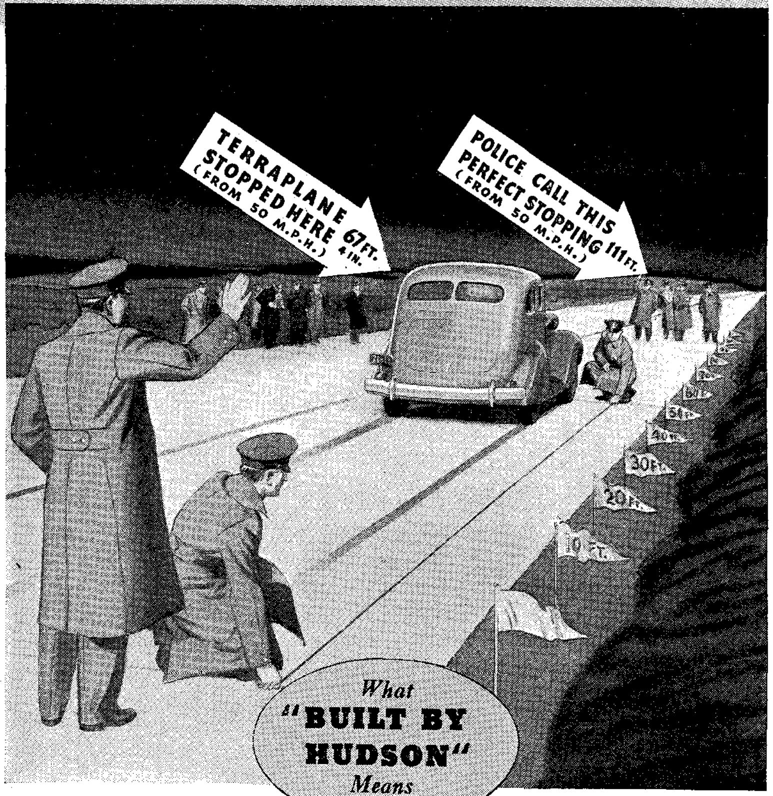
The Gentleman from New York. By Donald Barr Chidsey. (New Haven: Yale University Press; $3.75.) A biography of Roscoe Conkling, once the Republican boss of New York State.

Below London Bridge. By H. M. and Charles Tomlinson. (New York: Harper & Brothers; $2.50.) An essay by England's master-essayist, with beautiful photographs by his son.

Must We Fight in Asia? By Nathaniel Peffer. (New York: Harper & Brothers; $2.50.) Mr. Peffer thinks that present policies are driving the United States and Japan head-on toward a clash.

Hindenburg. By Emil Ludwig. (Philadelphia: John C. Winston Company; $3.50.) Once a militarist, always a militarist, seems to be Ludwig's interpretation.

Safer Stopping than Police ask of any brakes – by more than 40%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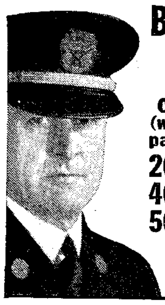

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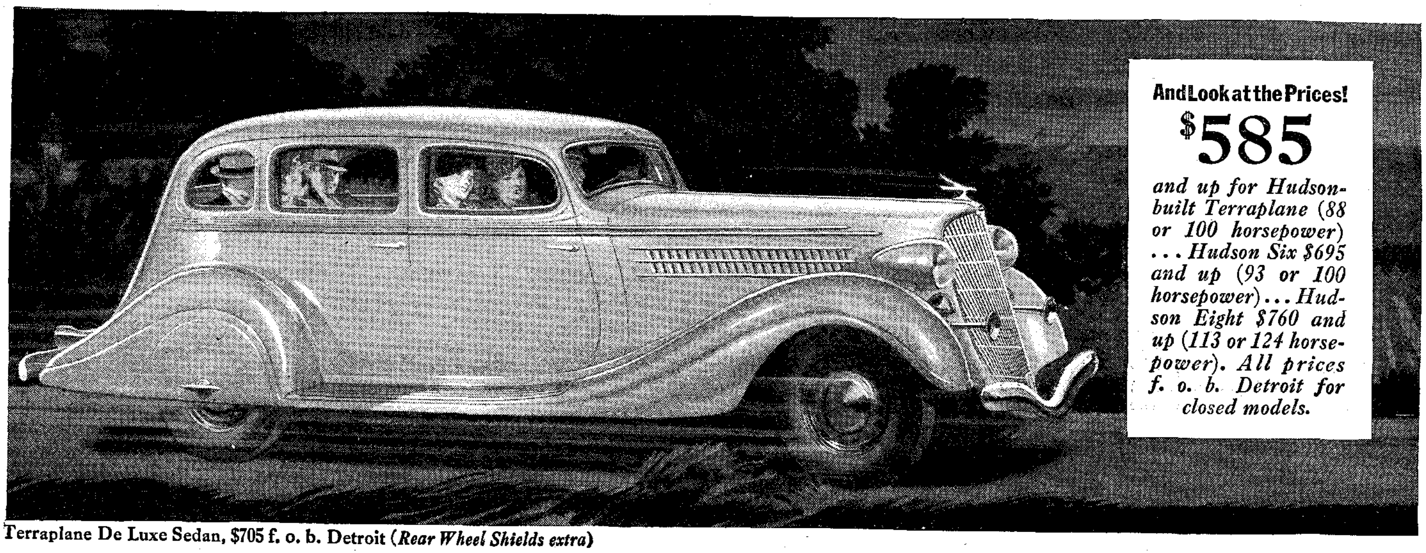

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On the Current Screen

The plot material of **"Private Worlds"** (AAA) does not at the outset sound particularly promising for a motion-picture. Even after the film has been viewed, one may be inclined to suspect that the story of life and love among the psychiatrists is less-than-ideal cinema-narrative, but one hardly can fail to admire the courage of the producer, the excellence of the acting and direction, the intelligence of the writing, and the genuine air of competence surrounding the entire work.

© 1935, Walter Wanger Productions

Claudette Colbert and Charles Boyer in "Private Worlds"

At its worst, it is an extremely good try. At its best, it is striking and unusual drama. With reticence, good taste, and a handsome lack of sensationalism, the photoplay deals with the idea that the physicians, male and female, in a psychopathic hospital possibly may be just about as needful of treatment as the patients. Busily treating the mental ailments of their charges, they forget that they have neuroses of their own.

Essentially, it is the story of a woman doctor who has a great talent for handling the problems of those committed to her care, and overlooks the fact that she is a grave sufferer from the repressions resulting from the death of her fiancé, who was shot as a coward during the War.

Effective Parallels

The story of her eventual discovery of her love for the doctor in charge of the hospital is not a particularly striking romantic theme, but the contrasts involved between her seeming sanity and inner discomfort, between the problems of the patients and the ailments of the physicians, make for effective dramatic parallels.

It must be said against the film that it never quite comes off. Despite the shrewdness of the production, the story—adapted from a novel by Phyllis Bottome—sometimes seems to suggest some notes for a good drama, rather than that drama itself. For all that, it remains a superior film-play.

Claudette Colbert, who has just won the award of the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences for her charming, but not brilliantly acted, work in "It Happened One Night," here provides a characterization which might much better have won a prize.

The difficulties faced by Miss Colbert were enormous. She had both to seem learned enough to be convincing to skeptical film-fans as a brilliant psychiatrist, and she had to offer all the feminine charms necessary for the romantic interests of the story.

It might have been simple enough to be persuasive in either of the phases, but to be successful in both of them was no minor problem. It is a vast tribute to Miss Colbert to say that she is not only successful in both aspects of her rôle, but that she succeeds in combining the two phases into one excellent characterization—a minor miracle.

In the part of the brilliant head of the hospital, who seems so cold and sane and detached, but in reality is suffering from his own neuroses, Charles Boyer is equally splendid. On the basis of his work in "Private Worlds," it seems safe to say that this French actor is destined for a great success on the American screen, altho the chances are that his Gallic romantic appeal, rather than his very real skill as an actor, is going to be his great asset in a Hollywood career.

It will be a pity, tho, if he is not recognized as something more than one of the personality salesmen of the screen. The other parts are well played by a cast including Joan Bennett, Esther Dale, Joel McCrea, and the husky young man who is billed as Big Boy Williams.

• • •

"Traveling Saleslady" (A)—Just another characteristic comedy about the comedy adventures of the experts on sales-resistance as they go merrily about their business of double-crossing each other. Its farce deals with the battles in love and business between Joan Blondell and William Gargan for the tooth-paste business.

• • •

"I'll Love You Always"—Nancy Carroll and George Murphy in a commonplace drama about the troubles of a young couple during the depression. ARGUS.

CURRENT FILM RATINGS

AAAA	AAA
The Barretts of Wimpole Street, The Merry Widow, *The Lives of a Bengal Lancer, *David Copperfield, *Ruggles of Red Gap, *Naughty Marietta, The Man Who Knew Too Much.	*The Scarlet Pimpernel, *Sequoia, *One More Spring, The Whole Town's Talking, *Murder on a Honeymoon, *Roberta, The Wedding Night, *The Little Colonel, Private Worlds.

AAAA—Outstanding films
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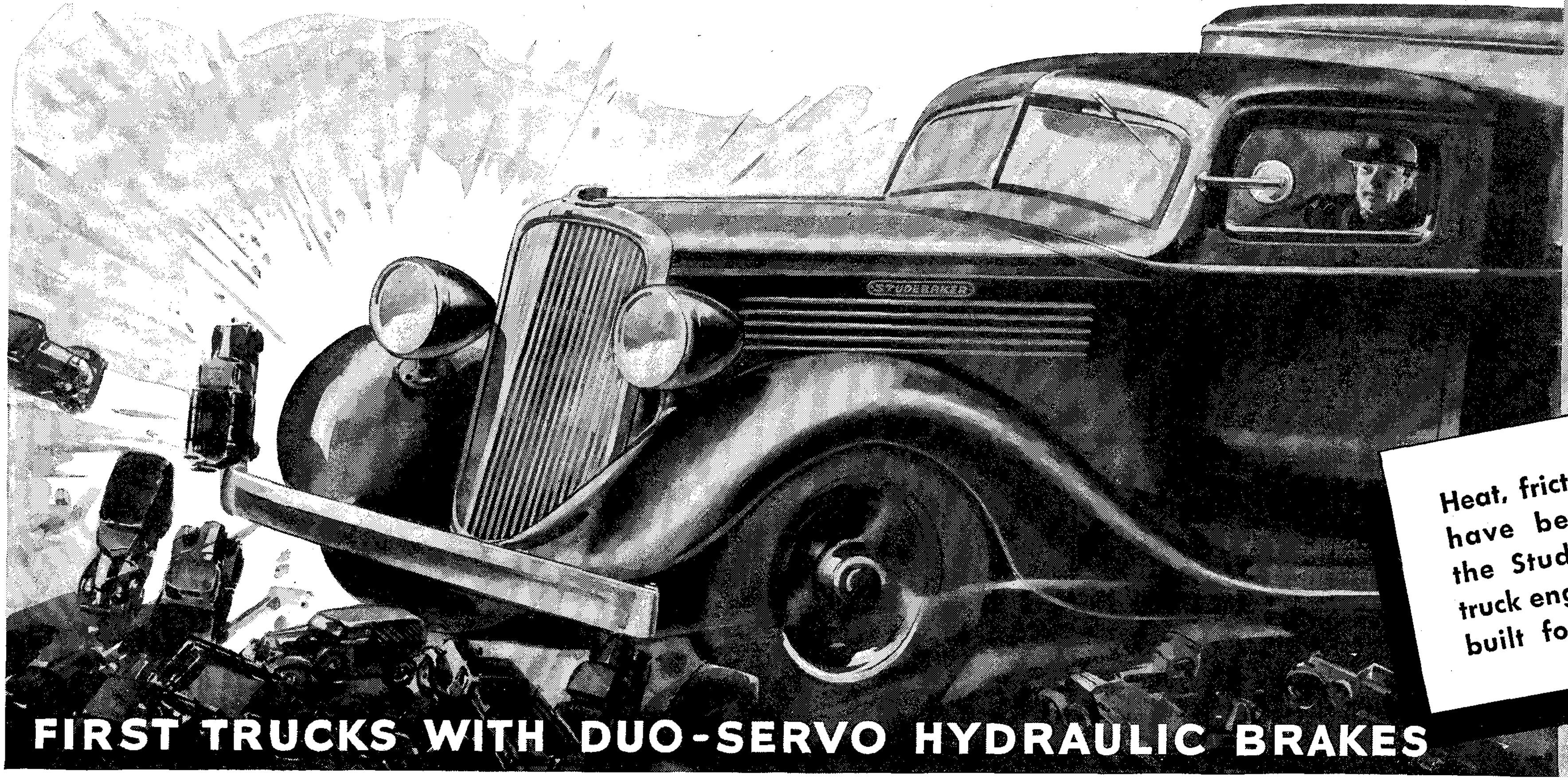
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PENN-CRAFT HAT COMPANY

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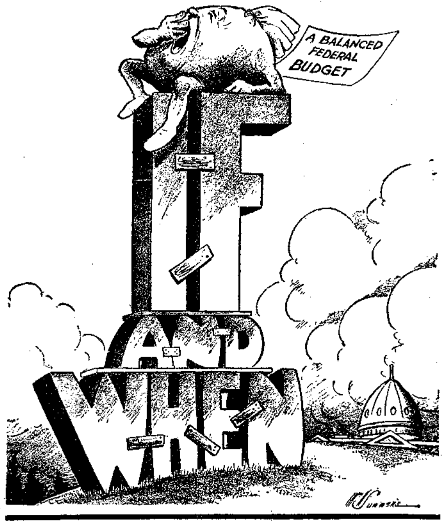
Topics in Brief

AH, for the good old days when we used to be annoyed by Senator Heflin.—*Albany Evening News.*

DON'T forget that every time Uncle Sam turns a dollar loose he puts a tax-collector on its trail.—*Washington Post.*



Still in the Air

—Summers in the Cleveland News

DER FUEHRER'S version: "What's a Treaty Between Enemies?"—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

OH, for the good old days when the biggest war threats came from Sandino!—*Omaha World-Herald.*

THE Supreme Court, as far as it is known, hasn't had a single vaudeville offer.—*Williamsport (Pa.) Sun.*

THE job of making the world unsafe for pacifism seems to be progressing rapidly.—*Norfolk Ledger-Dispatch.*

UNCLE SAM continues holding the country up while Congress holds-up Uncle Sam.—*Lake Butler (Fla.) Times.*

PITY the Republican Party which never knows where its next President is coming from.—*Buffalo Courier-Express.*

Now that the Republicans are waking up, the only fear is that they may roll over and go to sleep again.—*Toledo Blade.*

As forgotten as the Gran Chaco War when the nations of Europe start to rearm.—*Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.*

IF all the boloney was laid end to end it would be just another edition of *The Congressional Record.*—*Greensboro (Ga.) Herald-Journal.*

THE objection to public ownership is that nobody thinks of it till some smart guy builds up something worth owning.—*Muskogee (Okla.) Daily Phoenix.*

WHERE are we headed? asks a statesman. "Dunno," but we won't stay there long if we ever get there.—*Florida Times-Union.*

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, it is said, is again veering to the left. Just so he doesn't make a U-turn back toward 1932.—*Wichita Eagle.*

BUT you can't start a revolution in a land where all available followers feel smart enough to be the leader.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

THE pyramid was the first calendar, we learn. It must have been rather hard turning over a new pyramid.—*Jackson (Miss.) Daily News.*

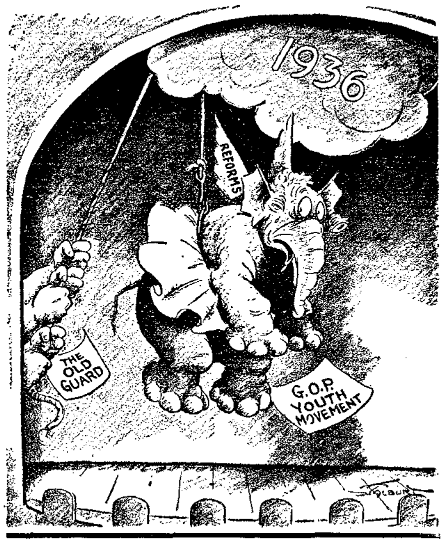
IF Sam Insull is acquitted a few more times, Insull stockholders may suddenly find they owe him money. — *Providence News-Tribune.*

NOW is a mighty good time for Uncle Sam to look across the Atlantic and keep on minding his own business.—*St. Joseph News-Press.*

DAMRONG is a leading statesman in Siam, and in one respect Siam is no different from nations in a western world.—*Rochester Times-Union.*

SPEAKING of 11-year-old kings, must we, an enlightened people, recognize nations that permit child labor on the throne?—*Richmond Times-Dispatch.*

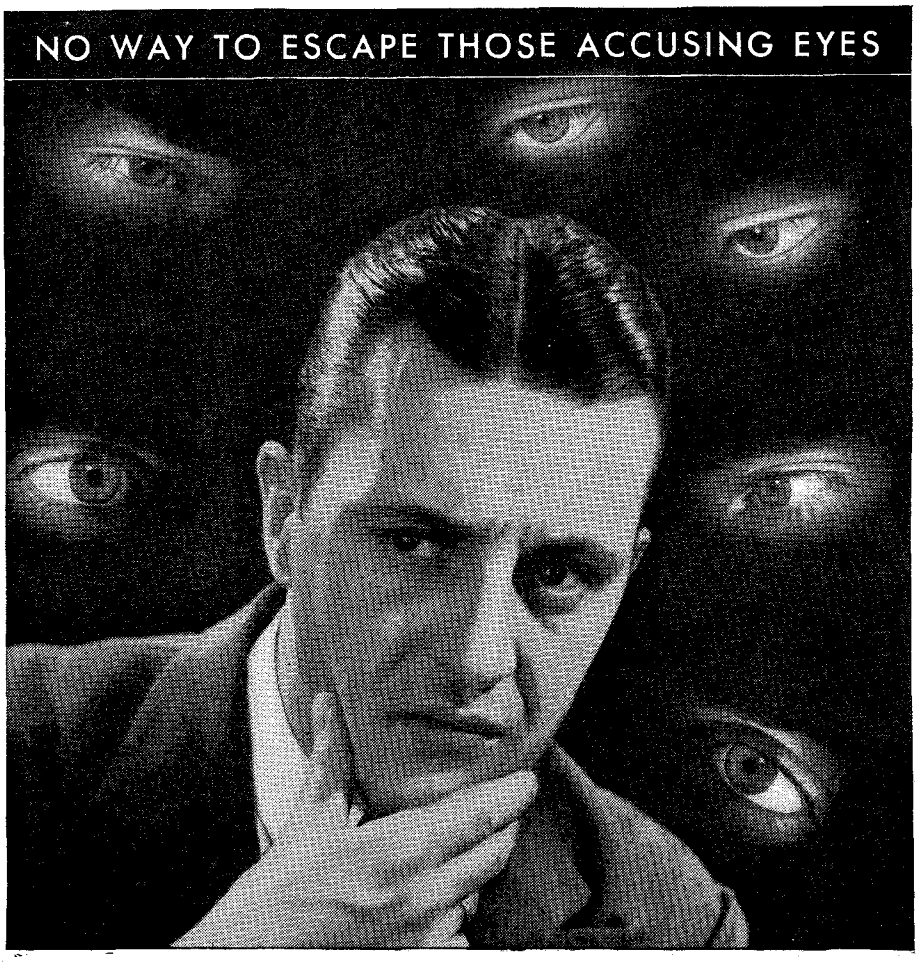
IF we are in for the Townsend plan, we ought to adopt Huey's, too, and make the two-hundred-dollar-a-month Crœsus divide the dough.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*



Little Eva!
—*Talburt in the Washington* Daily News

WE think we have fathomed Hitler's policy. He wants to get revenge on the Allies by letting them win another war.—*Springfield Union.*

ONE of the alibis alleged by a Chicago attorney for a client up for robbery was "inherited glandular maladjustment." Something wrong with the fellow's grandparents?—*Arkansas Gazette.*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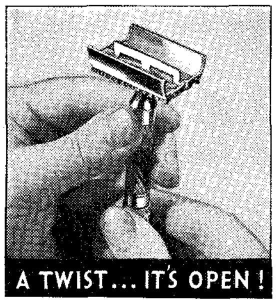

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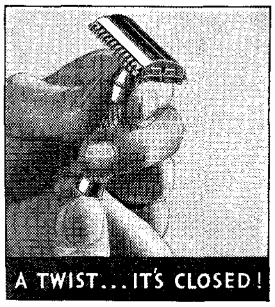

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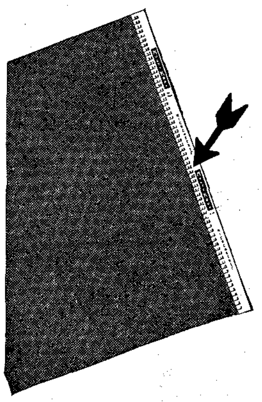

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Flandin Gives Views

Declares France Has No Quarrel With Others and Desires Peace

(Continued from page 13)

"You have spoken of the solidity and strength of the Republic. Do you discern any internal danger to it?"

"No. We have great problems, internal and external, as I have pointed out. We are under strain, as every country is under strain. But we are Frenchmen. We must sustain our traditions, confirm our achievements, vindicate our destiny in the march of civilization.

"The Republic is our vehicle. It is safe in the hearts and the wills of our people."

"Is there, in the juxtaposition of autarchy and democracy in Europe, any fatal obstacle to a permanently tranquil and reciprocal state of European society?"

Vision of Freedom

"A difficulty, no doubt, but no fatal obstacle. We in France, for example, have no desire to force our order upon any one else; we want merely to be left alone to tread the paths of our own choosing; and we want others to enjoy a like freedom.

"If this disposition be universal in Europe, why should there arise any friction between the autarchies and the democracies? Such contiguities have subsisted since the birth of freedom. Why can not they carry on for a while?"

"For a while? Do you expect the autarchies gradually to evolve into democracies?"

"Personally, I feel that the vision of freedom, and the determination to have it, are likely, in time, to become the overmastering impulses of all civilized peoples. Mankind's problems are many, and they will not grow less.

"I consider the atmosphere of freedom, the magic of freedom, the only moral element of sufficient fundamental vigor for the solution of these problems."

"You think, then, that the human personality, in the future shaping of government, is to have more, not less, power and dignity?"

"I should hate to think otherwise. For, after all, why are we here? Are we here to glorify impersonality? Are we here to worship deities which divest us of our identity?

Wants Only Peace

"My notion is that government was made for man, not man for government. My notion is also that man eventually will run his government, and not allow his government to run him.

"However, I reiterate that France has no ambitions of tutelage, much less of any sort of actual interference, with affairs or peoples outside her own imperial boundaries. She wants only friendship and peace with the whole world."

"Do the favorable European actualities and probabilities of the moment appear to you a justification of French policy since the creation of the League?"

"Consistently, French post-War policy has proceeded on the thesis that guaranteed security must come before disarmament."

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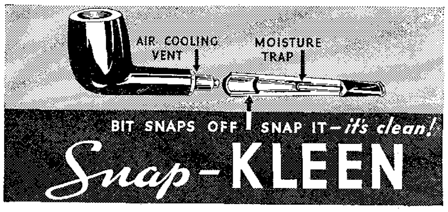

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Nystrom Analyzes NRA

"Monopolistic" Tendencies of Codes Assailed by Professor

Considering the NRA from the retailers' angle, Paul H. Nystrom, Professor of Marketing at Columbia University and Vice Chairman of the National Retail Code Authority, last week attacked the "monopolistic" tendencies of NRA codes. As President of the Limited Price Variety Stores Association, Doctor Nystrom surveyed, in "Dangerous Trends Under the NRA," a retail field of approximately 2,500 companies in the five cents to one dollar class.

Under code-regulations Doctor Nystrom found that price-fixing grew from the early summer of 1933 to a serious problem by June, 1934.

Fixed prices, changes in customary discounts and terms, elimination of quantity discounts, wholesalers' price-differentials, permitted by codes in the negotiations between sellers and buyers, might lead, Doctor Nystrom believed, to the standardization of quality and service through competition.

"The conditions of sale have always been matters essentially and normally the subjects of negotiations and agreements between buyers and sellers. The provisions pertaining to the conditions of sale have been introduced into hundreds of codes with complete disregard for the interests and attitudes of custom and of the public.

"Such provisions have no place under the heading of fair trade-practise rules. . . . The NRA should be continued for at least another year. . . . It should, however, be kept strictly to its purposes and not be permitted to become an omnibus for every type of experiment, reform, and effort on the part of special groups hoping to extract special privileges at the expense of other industries and trades and the general public."

Contributors to This Issue

Edward Price Bell continues his series of interviews with noted European statesmen for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

George Stuart Brady is an Assistant Administrative Officer of the NRA and a lieutenant colonel in the Officers' Reserve Corps. This is the second of his series of two articles on the NRA.

Francis D. Perkins formerly was assistant music critic on the New York *Tribune*, and has held the same position with the New York *Herald Tribune* since 1924. He was born in Boston in 1897, and was graduated from Harvard in 1919.

Evelyn Seeley is a free-lance writer who has worked on newspapers on both East and West Coasts and in Canada and Cuba. She formerly was a feature-writer for the New York *World-Telegram*. This is the first of a series of articles which she is writing for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

S. R. Winters began writing for country weeklies when he was fourteen, and has been a free-lance journalist for the last twenty-five years. He was born in North Carolina, and attended the State University there. He has written articles on agronomics for many periodicals.

"I couldn't do kitchen work without SCOT TOWELS"

A housewife-to-housewife talk with MRS. M. B. HENRY, *Perth Amboy, New Jersey*

"I'm always finding new uses for these paper kitchen towels. I've hung a roll right beside the sink — and believe me, it's a real work-saver!

"Whenever I have a messy clean-up job, I just grab a ScotTowel—and it's done in a jiffy. I use them for wiping pots and pans, keeping the sink spick-and-span, wiping up spilled foods. They're fine for draining bacon. And so convenient for drying wet hands—for there's nothing to wash or rinse."

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PAPER TOWELS . . . for the kitchen! Pure white, soft and very absorbent. Made of "thirsty fibre," these ScotTowels *really* dry. Always clean and fresh when needed. Simply tear off, use, then throw away! Keep your hands away from damp kitchen cloths that coarsen and redden the skin.

These new ScotTowels lighten kitchen work—save laundering. Especially useful in homes where there are children. Just try a roll in *your* kitchen. See for yourself how wonderfully practical they are. You'll wonder how you ever got along without them. On sale at grocery, drug and department stores. Or write Scott Paper Company, Chester, Pa.

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Idealism in Colleges

The Trend of Student Thought at Vassar and Bennington

(Continued from page 17)

lest argument and discussion lag. Actually, the problem became how to get the students to stop talking.

Model hearings and model senates, students and politics being as lively as they are, are becoming a favorite scholastic diversion in many colleges.

Antiwar sentiment at Vassar is strong and general. There is an Oxford movement, small but much discussed. A new *Little Magazine* has burst forth in rather weak protest to the "political" quality of the *Review*, but even its fiction shows a preoccupation with the underdog.

Focused on the world outside, Vassar girls are not lacking in what they would not be so old-fashioned as to call "college spirit." They do not want to "get Prexy in wrong" by anything they do. They find considerable sympathy among the faculty for their social awareness, and the President himself backed them up in their protest against the Nunan Bill.

No Ivy at Bennington

At three-year-old Bennington College, up in the Vermont hills, the same enthusiastic relation to the world prevails. It penetrates the old hay-loft, now the spacious library, where demand is heaviest for social and economic literature, and proletarian novels, and where there is not a single detective story. And the old chicken-houses are now studios.

"Some of our students are still wrapped in Cellophane," one faculty member told me, "but the wear and tear is terrific."

At Bennington there is no ivy; they are against ivy. There are no walls and no gates —only a winding country-road that leads to the great red barn and Cricket Hill and the lovely white Colonial buildings where students live and study.

It is a rule to have no rules; a tradition to have no traditions. The place is new and fresh and there is the same space and breeze and freedom in student thought.

Aware of World To-Day

"Not a student here is unaware of the world to-day," said Lewis Jones of the Economics Department who lectures to 130 out of the 230 students and has some fifty-eight economics majors.

"It is our job to teach them to relate themselves to the contemporary world and its possible changes."

Altho the idea of the college was born into the "age of normalcy," now, as President Robert D. Leigh said, "It is our good fortune to escape from the complacency of cloistered values to a whole-hearted participation in the economic, political, and social life of our time."

Educational and social change are in the air at Bennington. And the student's social responsibility begins with helping build her school and ends with the broadest social values her mind can encompass.

The student at Bennington can not shut herself away from the world, because she

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starts with the world and works backward. For instance, in economics she begins with the depression and gets back at length to John Stuart Mill; and in literature she begins with the modern novel, and in a year or two gets back to the Bible.

The pursuit of science, music, art, literature, is as extravert. Its direct relation to the world is stressed by sending students, in their second term, back to the world on a "work or reading project."

Bennington girls were just back from their projects, and full of talk about them, when I visited the campus. Their reactions to society were typical.

A little seventeen-year-old freshman was back from Washington with a study of Section 7-A. Its clarity and critical profundity would stagger Clarence Darrow.

No Conservatives

A freshman art-student, just back from painting murals in a New York settlement-house, told me that murals must be more than pretty and poetic—they must be concerned with life and people; but that good art must come before propaganda.

Nobody would think of calling herself a "conservative" at Bennington. Practically everyone is a "liberal." There is a small group more definitely Left, led by the charming daughter of a Brooklyn official—the B.U.F., or Bennington United Front. Its effectiveness has been limited by the fact that on the campus there is nothing to fight—no rules, no repression—and in Bennington village no labor troubles.

Student talk at Bennington is healthy, honest, and stimulating. In the development of a social point of view, to be tested later, nobody is cramped. The feeling there is that in a new school and a changing world questioning and freedom of expression are tremendously important. If student reaction to world problems still is more romantic than realistic, that is due to geography—and youth—and idealism.

Says President Leigh of brand-new Bennington: "We are consciously promoting not the attitude of the 'ivory tower,' enticing as our quiet hills are to such an attitude, but rather that of responsible thinking and action."

Of ivy-clad Vassar, President Henry Noble MacCracken, attacked for the Nunan Expedition, says: "Every college with well-organized departments of economics, political science, and history, must expect its students to take real interest, and even to participate in the political movements of their day . . . The possible harm seems to be outweighed by the profit."

New American Tradition

It is not students nor faculty, but parents for whom—as Doctor Leigh said—this new social approach of youth "may mean a wrenching of the spirit.".

Some grow disturbed and withdraw their children into the shelter of their homes—and, perhaps, their financial support. Some dismiss it as youth's wild oats. Others—and the wisest, perhaps—are delighted to find that their children are thinking at all. It is a new American tradition.

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—*This is the first of a series of articles on the trend of undergraduate thought.*]

"My wife is a good listener"

"I can't answer for wives in general," said Paul Dayton, "but as for mine—

"She heard me all the way through when I told her about a plan I have for taking care of our family's future.

"Our boy is only three, but it isn't too soon to start saving for his college education. And of course I want to provide for my wife, in case anything happens to me. If I live, I want my old age to be secure.

"This plan I have is based on two life insurance policies; it was worked out by an Equitable agent.

"In case of my death, one policy will pay my wife a fixed monthly income for life, and an additional $75 a month for the first five years. If I live to age 60, I can convert this policy into a guaranteed life income for us both.

"The other policy will provide funds, over a four-year period, for our son's college education.

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Thomas I. Parkinson, *President*

Playing the Game— *(Continued from page 32)*

Skipper Bob Meets the Test

Chesapeake Bay Dog Takes Two-Day Retriever-Trials on Long Island; Beats Famous Imported Labradors

American gun-dog fanciers need not apologize to the English in the matter of retriever field-trials. Last week, at the first trials of the Long Island Retriever Club, held at Lloyd Neck, Long Island, a Chesapeake Bay dog, Champion Skipper Bob, went through the most grueling two-day retriever-trial ever held in this country to top an entry of nine Labradors, one curly-coated retriever, seven Chesapeakes, and one Irish water-spaniel.

Levick

Skipper Bob and his owner, Harry Conklin

Skipper Bob, owned and handled by Harry Conklin of Amagansett, Long Island, beat the famed English Labradors of Jay F. Carlisle, which, hitherto, have monopolized the retriever-trials recently established in America. He showed by his courage, control, intelligence, and style that a first-rate specimen of America's own breed is as satisfactory as any other retriever—more so than most—not only in the water, but also on upland game.

The dogs were run in separate divisions the first day: Labradors and curly-coated retrievers in one; Chesapeakes and the lone Irish water-spaniel in the other. They were tried on pheasant (thrown and then shot down at long range) in the land-tests, and on mallards in the water.

Eight dogs were picked to compete on Sunday, and were run against each other. The dogs were required to swim 110 yards to a duck, and back again to the handler. On the second day, an experimental water-test was tried which did not count, but which tested the nose and intelligence and control of each dog.

Birds were planted on the opposite side of the pond, 120 yards from the dog and handler. No gun was fired, so there was no chance for marking a fall. The dog was sent into the water by his handler, then required to swim the pond, find the bird on the opposite shore, and retrieve it. Only a few dogs grasped the idea, but Skipper Bob had no difficulty, altho none of the dogs had had any training for this sort of test.

Altho Skipper Bob. who has won several open all-age stakes for his breed, was outstanding, Mr. Conklin's Irish water-spaniel Mike put on an interesting and commenable performance.

Considering the fact that his breed never has been run in retriever-trials in this country, the little liver-dog showed amazing speed and style in the stiffest kind of competition. His performance should encourage other Irish water-spaniel breeders to train and enter their dogs in these trials.

A movement is under way to establish a trial for several other breeds of non-slip retrievers (dogs not required to hunt and put up game) such as non-slip springer and cocker spaniels, poodles (which are shot over in France) and other breeds, as well as Chesapeakes, Labradors, and Irish water-spaniels. Dr. Samuel Milbank, J. Gould Remick, Anthony A. Bliss and other retriever-fanciers are engaged in formulating plans for such a meeting, which should be unique in the history of American trials. C. P. H.

First Woman Trainer

Last week the telephone at the offices of the Jockey Club in New York, oldest racing institution in America, experienced the busiest day since its installation. Newspapers, press associations, motion-picture companies, and even the offices of London and other European newspapers wanted to learn the details of one of the most important decisions the Club ever has made. The decision involved twenty-two-year-old Mary Hirsch, attractive and cultured daughter of "Maxie" Hirsch, whose stables are internationally famous. Miss Hirsch finally had been awarded her trainer's license, the first ever granted a woman in New York State.

Wide World

Mary Hirsch

So successful has she been as a trainer that Bernard M. Baruch and Cary T. Grayson have intrusted some of their famous thoroughbreds to her. She hates bridge, doesn't care for dancing, "adores" horses.

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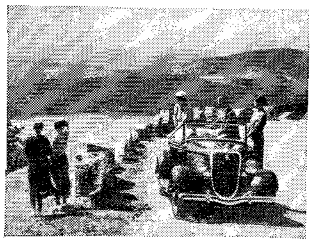

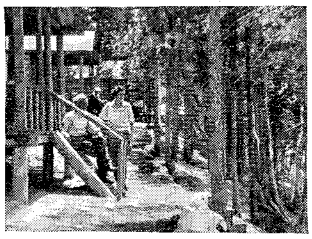

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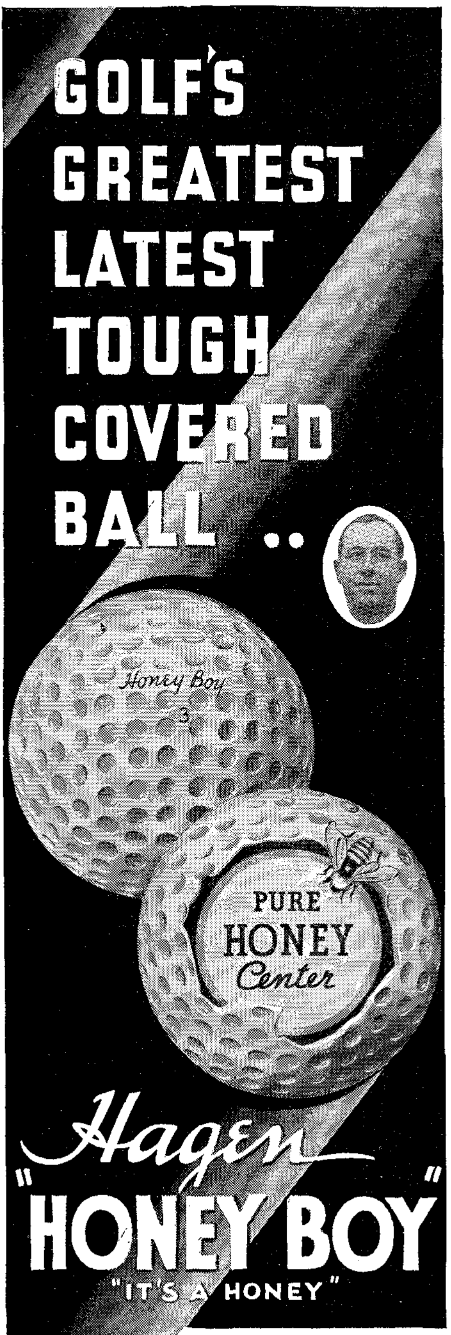

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Torpedoes in a Tank

Duel of Medica and Gilhula Making Swimming History

(Continued from page 32)

the 1,500-meter his 18:59.3 beat the old intercollegiate and American record of 19:21.1 and the old world record of 19:07.2, made by Arne Borg of Sweden in 1933.

The experts thought they had seen something approaching the ultimate in aquatic record-smashing at Harvard, but the intercollegiate meet proved to be nothing more than a curtain-raiser to the breathtaking performances of Medica at the National Indoor A.A.U. Championships in New York last week-end.

The nineteen-year-old star from Seattle, nationally unknown until he began cracking records two years ago, swam the fastest 220 ever recorded in competition when he beat a field consisting of Gilhula, Ralph Flanagan of Miami, Florida, Johnny Macionis, Yale freshman, and Walter Spence, defending champion, in 2:10.8. Johnny Weissmuller's 2:09 for the same distance in 1927, the single superior time, was made from a flying start, ruled out three years ago. Medica, in winning this event last week, beat the speediest field ever assembled in this championship. Gilhula was second by two feet, altho he cracked the time made by Medica at Harvard by a tenth of a second.

Shattered Records

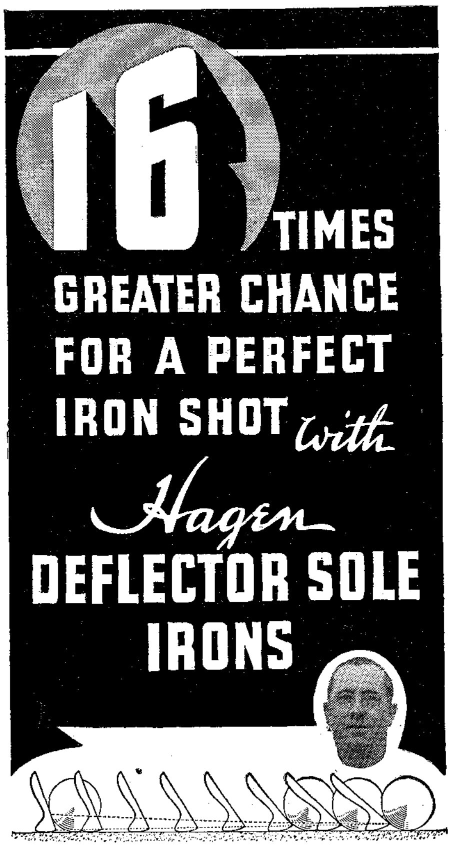
Jack's greatest performance, however, came as a climax of the meet in New York, when he won the 500-yard event in 5:16.3, ten and three-tenths seconds faster than his own world record made at Seattle in June, 1933. Medica shattered, en route, the records for the 250, the 300, and 400 yards, altho his times for all but the 500 were unofficial because only one timer bothered to clock him—so skeptical were the officials of his ability to do what they considered impossible.

Borg and Weissmuller never did better than 5:31 and 5:39, respectively, in the 500. Gilhula, twenty-five yards behind Medica, was clocked in 5:32.3 and Flanagan, who beat Medica for this event two years ago, did 5:34.2. Medica, not considered a sprinter, never was headed, but he was going faster at the finish than at any other time in the race. He beat Gilhula by the length of the pool, a punishing twenty-five yards.

Ray Daughters, Medica's coach, said at the finish: "I expected him to break his own record by perhaps four- or six-tenths of a second. But neither Jack nor myself looked for anything so fantastic as 5:16.3."

Medica's six-beat crawl-stroke is well-nigh perfect. He is six feet tall, weighs 186 pounds, and is of Welsh-Italian parentage. He now holds the National A.A.U. Indoor 220 and 500, and the A.A.U. Outdoor 440, 880, and mile titles, and the N.C.A. 440 and 1,500-meter titles, in addition to all the records.

Putting on his spectacles after he had cleaned up the field last week, Jack said: "Well, that's bread and butter for next year, anyhow."



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Above illustration—Lower dotted line denotes the elevation of front edge, graduating uniformly from No. 1 Iron to No. 8. Upper dotted line denotes contact of the club with the ball on all irons. Approach irons are designed to produce extra back-spin.

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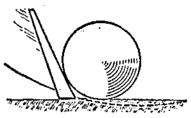
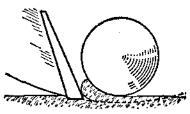
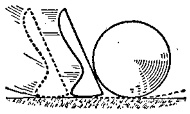


Above illustrates the accuracy with which a ball must be hit with conventional iron. Who among us can always do that?



Above illustrates what happens when you hit behind the ball with conventional irons. The club head digs into the ground—under the ball—producing a terrible shot.



Above illustrates what happens when you hit *behind* the ball with Hagen Deflector-Sole Irons. Note how the head slides on the turf. Result—a beautiful shot.

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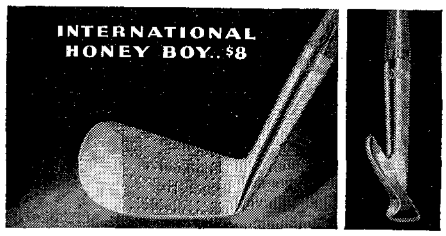

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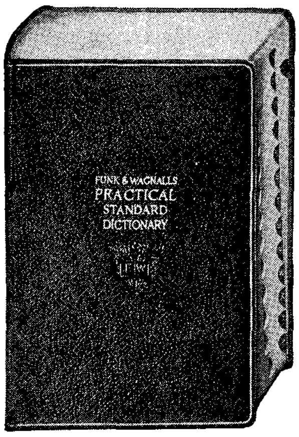

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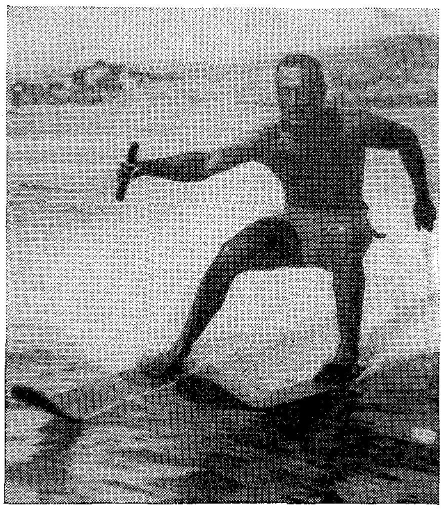
Dancing on Water-Skis

European Champion Will Try to Teach Americans



© Traverso

M. Ducros going faster than he wants to

With Sir Malcolm Campbell attempting to drive a car at 300 miles an hour, and the record-setting aviators doing better than 400 miles an hour, the speed-fanatic is inclined to laugh at the more-than-a-mile-a-minute group. But Georges Ducros, European water-skiing champion, who hopes to popularize his specialty here this summer, holds that speed isn't everything.

Ducros, a twenty-nine-year-old Frenchman whose Spanish is said to be better than his French, has done sixty-eight miles an hour, but he thinks forty-five is a better speed for a sport that calls for all sorts of tricks such as dance-steps, ten-yard jumps and one-ski stands. Water-skiers who are of championship caliber can hold one ski above the head and swing the free leg back and forth. Ducros can do all the tricks which is why he has been European champion for three years.

"It is a feminine sport," said M. Ducros in New York the other day when he was making his plans for performing at various motor-boat regattas this summer. "I recommend it for universal adoption because it is thrilling, and beautiful. It is dangerous only when traveling too fast."

"Speed Spoils Sport"

Before he became champion, M. Ducros didn't feel he had the right to criticize the sport. Now that he is, he has come out against the speedsters: "Speed spoils this delightful sport. I believe it is not competitive, mainly because it depends on grace, style, beauty and technique."

Altho he is European champion, M. Ducros did not originate water-skiing. Fred Waller of Port Washington, Long Island, used to race around Lloyd Harbor and Huntington behind a motor-boat several years ago. One of Mr. Waller's specialties is water-skiing on stilts.

Mr. Waller's technique is the same as that of M. Ducros, however. The water-skier is attached to his boat by a single rope which he holds in his hand. Unlike the older sport of aqua-planing, there are no ropes on the skis themselves.

Sport Shots

For the game's sake: Frankie Parker, nineteen-year-old Lawrenceville schoolboy, who is ranked fourth nationally, let it be known last week that he has no Davis Cup aspirations this year. He plans to complete his education and will play tennis "as a game—not a profession." Product of Mercer Beasley's tennis-by-charts coaching, Parker probably is the only first-tenner ever to put his education ahead of his tennis. Frankie will pick up his 1935 experience in American tournaments, which may or may not be better for his tennis future than a strenuous campaign in Europe.

© International

Schoolboy first

• • •

McKechnie's headache: It would be rather amusing if Babe Ruth wound up his baseball career known to the fans simply as "McKechnie's headache." The Braves' manager is reported to have told his friends that Ruth can not play in the outfield. Too slow. Bill says that if the Bambino can not play first base, he can not play at all. Ruth's preseason performances in the South would indicate he can't cover the initial sack, either.

• • •

Turf to night-club: Earl Sande, famous little Idaho jockey, who brought Gallant Fox, Zev, and Flying Ebony home as winners in three great Derbies, has become a singer and master-of-ceremonies in a New York night-club. "Boy, but I'm scared," he said when the announcement was made.

"Shucks, doggone," he told reporters who attended his first performance. "I like to sing, and my teacher says my voice isn't so bad, but I'm scared stiff of this big crowd here." Sande admitted that crooning to crowds was somewhat different from crooning to horses. He prefers the latter.

Wide World

"Scared Stiff"

• • •

College world series: Andy Coakley, Columbia baseball-coach, wants to stage a world series for the colleges. If his plans materialize, teams from the Big Ten, Big Six, Pacific Coast, Southeastern, Southern, and Southwest Conferences, and the Eastern Intercollegiate League, will meet in New York the week of June 24, play elimination double-headers, and engage in a one-game final on Saturday. A team from Japan also has been invited. All replies received have been enthusiastic.

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DOLLAR STEAMSHIP LINES
AND AMERICAN MAIL LINE

The Conflict on the Stock Exchange

Both Sides Aim at Stock-Market Regulation, but Differ Sharply as to Policies; The Railroads Need Early Relief; An Industrial Leader Is Calmly Confident

By Robert Winsmore

In Wall Street last week, the rank and file gave much less attention to matters of finance and politics than to the neighborhood row over the future government of the New York Stock Exchange. Excitement ran high, campaigning was persistent, partizan bitterness increased. There were many who thought the interests of the Exchange ill-served by the spectacle.

Long before the official announcement was made it was generally understood that the insurgents had won another major victory over the Old Guard management by securing the nomination of Charles R. Gay as the "regular" candidate for the Exchange presidency, and so snubbing the ambition of Richard Whitney to succeed himself as President for a vindicatory sixth term. The all-absorbing question then became whether or not Mr. Whitney would seek reelection on an irregular bolters' ticket, and the scramble of a hundred other brokers for nominations as Governors on one slate or another went on furiously.

The Stock Exchange fracas is neither as trivial nor as operatic as it may appear to many outsiders. Fundamentally, it represents serious purpose to rehabilitate the securities market, and a coincident sharp difference of opinion as to how rehabilitation can best be accomplished. Such purpose is of no small importance in relation to the industrial future of the country; such anxious debate over its proper direction is by no means out of place or untimely.

Interests Greater

Justly or unjustly, the policies of attitude and practise which the intrenched Whitney management has maintained through recent years are factionally blamed for the disfavor that has finally brought the stock market under the crippling regimentation of the Securities and Exchange Act. That is the point of dispute. Insurgent clamor insists that change of attitude, of practise, of representative personnel, is essential to smooth cooperation with the now dominant SEC and to recapture of public favor. The Whitney management, frankly reactionary, stands upon its record and utters familiar shibboleths.

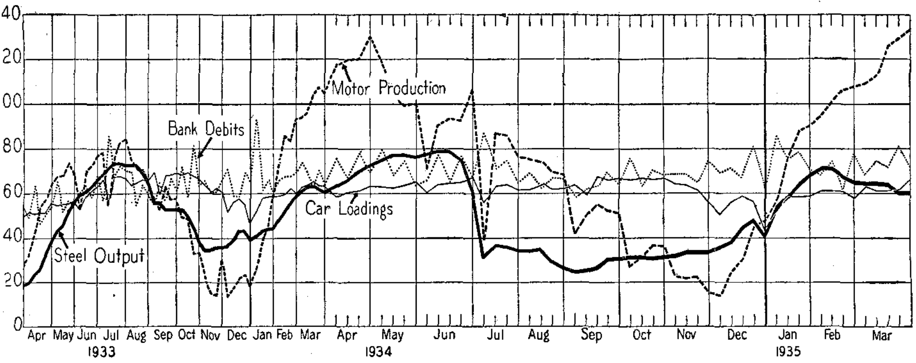
The quarrel is much more than an organization spat, and the interests involved are greater than is popularly realized. The election that is to be held in May is sure to alter the Exchange government in one way or another, and perhaps decisively. But it will not end the contest between the old order and the heretics. That promises to be long continued in the upper reaches of the Stock Exchange Building, where Governors meet and committees sit and newspaper men are still thought boldly inquisitive.

Railroad Plight

The ICC has half-heartedly granted the country's railroads a part of the general freight-rate advance for which they appealed, and there is much guessing as to the probable result. By estimate, what the roads asked for would have produced an increase in annual revenue of about $170,000,000. What they have been allowed will yield not more than half of that, and perhaps much less than half.

At best, the increase will do little more than offset the $80,000,000 which was added to the collective pay-roll of the carriers on April 1 by the compulsory restoration of predepression wage-schedules. Moreover, it will apply unevenly, since the permitted rate-advances are restricted to long hauls of certain specified classes of commodities, notably excluding farm products. Thus, many of the neediest Western roads will derive little or no help, whereas various relatively prosperous systems, such as the Eastern coal-carriers, will be considerably advantaged.

Benefit to the transportation industry as a whole will be only negative and, even as such, quite insufficient to the necessities of the present situation. Including the wage-advance now in force, the roads are this year facing an increase in operating costs of nearly $300,000,000, and of $60,000,000 more if the Supreme Court upholds the contested pension legislation. Therefore, only a fraction of the total will be balanced by the still uncertain results of the rise in freight-rates. Yet the ICC insists, and with seeming practical reasoning, that a greater rise would be more than the traffic would bear, and would so defeat its own purpose.



Four Indicators of Business Activity

This chart shows in percentage of deviation from the basis of weekly average for 1933-1935, inclusive, steel-ingot production in percentage of total plant capacity, total freight car-loadings, bank debits outside New York City, and automobile production. It covers the week ending March 30

Obviously then, relief for the railroads must come otherwise if it is to come at all—chiefly from regulation of competition and diminution of operating expenses such as can be produced only by Federal legislation. A few months ago it was confidently expected that by April a new railroad bill would be well on its way through Congress. The delay and continuing uncertainty are fast developing a crisis.

Impetus Forward

When Chairman Myron C. Taylor made his annual address to United States Steel Corporation shareholders last week, he took occasion to administer a sober rebuke to business men and others who are just now "looking backward with increasing regret and forward with lack of confidence."

The phrase was apt in sequence to a variety of expressions of optimism with which the unemotional Mr. Taylor surprized Wall Street. "The forward movement already has begun its plainly gathering impetus," he declared. "It should, when it advances, sweep away all those unsound policies which our great prosperity in the past engendered, and many quack notions which have been born of our adversity. These in time will be forgotten."

From that source, such confidence should be at least refreshing. The Steel Corporation's Chairman is not given to overstatement or to blinking what is unfavorable, and his station affords him exact knowledge of invisible, as well as visible, variations of the most dependable barometer for American industrial weather. It is his recognized habit to speak temperately and with full regard for accuracy and fact.

The recently delivered address was additionally interesting because it gave unusual prominence to per capita calculations in relations to industrial prospects. Mr. Taylor pointed to the present low density of population in the United States as a clear promise of future development, that density of forty-one inhabitants to the square mile being one-fifth to one-tenth that of France, Germany, and the British Isles.

And with respect to the barometric steel industry, he showed that the per capita American consumption of steel was 257 pounds in 1890, became an excessive 1,030 pounds in 1929, dropped to a subnormal 151 pounds in 1932, and increased to a still subnormal 378 pounds in 1934. Now, with a great backlog of deferred industrial requirements, the normal per capita consumption would be between 800 and 900 pounds per annum, and Mr. Taylor sees no reason why that will not be reached "when business again picks up."

The figures and the long-term inferences drawn from them should be heartening to those who can bring themselves to share Chairman Taylor's calm assurance as to the permanency of the changed industrial trend.

Municipal Bond Sales

March State and municipal financing totaled $144,292,917, including $441,500 in PWA loans, according to *The Daily Bond Buyer* of New York. In March, 1934, the total was $104,953,439, including $5,921,900 in PWA loans.

The revised total for last February was $63,987,453, which included $8,816,997 in PWA financing.

The following table from *The Daily Bond Buyer* compares municipal bond sale totals in March and the last three months ending March 31 for the last decade:

	March	3 mos. ending March 31
1935......	$144,292,917	$296,491,831
1934......	104,953,439	317,386,667
1933......	45,572,930	196,454,033
1932......	87,996,141	258,460,852
1931......	279,443,460	449,009,473
1930......	127,028,127	297,952,139
1929......	109,055,775	271,159,658
1928......	132,897,209	368,760,730
1927......	92,068,518	339,425,212
1926......	117,631,739	339,138,892

Except for 1934, the total for the first three months of this year, $296,491,831, is the largest for any similar period since 1931, the above table shows.

Three-Point Rail Plan

By adhering to a newly-drafted three-point plan the major problems of the railroads can be solved, John J. Pelley, President of the Association of American Railroads, asserted last week in an address before the New York Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Pelley outlined this program as follows:

1. Withdraw subsidies from other forms of transportation and regulate them on a basis comparable with the railroads.
2. Prevent enactment of any legislation increasing costs of railroad operation.
3. Discontinue the coordinator law and give the Association of American Railroads an opportunity to do for rail-carriers what can be done within the industry itself.

"With this three-point program effective," Mr. Pelley said, "and with a return of anything like normal business conditions, the railroads again will give a good account of themselves from the standpoint of earnings and the effect on general business through their increased purchasing-power."

Discussing the Emergency Transportation Act of 1933, and the establishment of the temporary office of Federal Coordinator of Transportation, Mr. Pelley insisted that the underlying thought in the conception of the law was that many economies could be effected through closer cooperation among the railroads.

Old Bonds and New

Big and little projects in corporate financing for refunding purposes continue to engage the aroused attention of bankers and bond distributers, and the quickening of the capital market is increasingly apparent.

Southern California Edison's recent $73,000,000 operation was the largest that has been undertaken since the Securities Act of 1933 went into effect, and it brought the March total of SEC registrations up to $281,000,000. Duquesne Light is expected soon to announce one almost as large. It is currently predicted that $1,000,000,000 of new refunding issues by private corporations will follow more or less promptly.

At the same time, various public and semipublic operations are being planned, and there is to be early refinancing of a large Canadian National Railways bond issue which is extensively held in the United States.

Wholly new capital issues are, to be sure, still absent from the scene, but it is worthy of note that that is by no means the case in Great Britain where business recovery began much earlier than in the United States. A graph published in the Federal Reserve Bank's latest review is illuminating.

In point of total domestic security issues exclusive of Government and refunding operations, Great Britain's low record was made in 1931, and that of the United States not until 1933. The London total expanded rapidly after recovery set in there. Similar natural development here after the beginning of improvement in 1933 was retarded by the now modified Securities Act and other restrictive legislation, but similar potential expansion here is a reasonable assumption.

Through the 1920's and until 1932, the United States volume of new security issues was annually larger than that of Great Britain. For the past three years, however, America has been far behind.

Exchange Seats Are Low

Not for sixteen years have New York Stock Exchange memberships been worth as little as at present. The sale of a seat last week for $65,000 established a new low record since 1919. The price reflected both the low state to which Stock Exchange business has fallen and despondency as to its future.

Six years ago the seats reached their peak of market value when one was sold for $625,000. That, however, was before the number of them was increased by 25 per cent. and each holder received one-fourth of a new seat as a dividend. With such dividend considered, the peak price was really $500,000, and it is that value with which the present $65,000 record is properly comparable.

Memberships now number 1,375, and the latest balance sheet of the Stock Exchange organization shows a book value of somewhat less than $20,000 apiece. A substantial death benefit attaches to each, but that, like the cost of operating the Exchange, has to be largely supported by membership assessments. The annual assessment for operation, which is called dues, is now $1,000.

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"EASY TO TAKE"..."I prefer Ex-Lax to all laxatives because it's easy to take and I like the taste." Pilot William Warner, Floyd Bennett Field, Brooklyn, New York.

"NON-HABIT-FORMING"..."I don't think one should take laxatives all the time, but only when one needs it. With Ex-Lax I get the desired result and don't believe it forms a habit." Miss Bessie M. Bean, 5687 Hub Street, Los Angeles, California.

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Weekly Chart of Congressional Action

(Compiled for The Literary Digest *by Congressional Intelligence, Washington, D. C.)*

(CHART No. 13: As of April 6, 1935)

EXPLANATORY NOTES

FOOT-NOTES: Letters in parentheses carried in the various amendment columns of the Chart refer to explanations of amendments at base of the Chart.

NUMERALS: Numerals in parentheses in the amendment columns refer to Charts in previous issues of The Literary Digest in which amendments to the particular bill were explained. Numeral (2), for instance, refers to Chart No. 2, which appeared in the issue of January 26, 1935, numeral (3) to Chart No. 3 the following week, etc.

COMMITTEE SYMBOLS: Abbreviations used for the various Committees are as follows: Agri.—Agriculture; Appro.—Appropriations; Bank'g—Banking; Comm.—Commerce; Fin.—Finance; F.R.—Foreign Relations; I.C.—Interstate and Foreign Commerce in the House, and Interstate Commerce in the Senate; Judic.—Judiciary; Labor—Labor in the House (Corresponding Committee in Senate is Education and Labor); Mines—Mines and Mining; W.&M.—Ways and Means; R.&H.—Rivers and Harbors; P.O.—Post Offices and Post Roads.

New Bills

Extension of NRA.—This bill, introduced by Senator Harrison of Mississippi, Senate Finance Committee Chairman, would continue the effectiveness of the NIRA to June 16, 1937. It is numbered S. 2445.

While its purpose is essentially the same as the existing Act, it differs in various important respects. It would confine general industrial codes to those industries operating in, or affecting, interstate commerce. There are provisions for wage-and-hour codes for other industries.

The labor section (the famous Section 7-A) is strengthened and employees are empowered to take civil action against employers to recover losses sustained by violation of this section.

Under a new provision in the bill industries employing fewer persons than (number is not yet determined), shall not be codified.

In presenting the bill, Senator Harrison explained that its form was tentative, and that it undoubtedly would undergo many changes before final enactment. It was sent to the Senate Finance Committee, which has been conducting an investigation of the NRA.

• • •

AAA Amendments.—A new bill, numbered H.R. 7088, has been introduced by Representative Jones of Texas, House Agriculture Committee Chairman, to replace his original AAA Amendments bill, H.R. 5585. Essential features of the first bill are retained.

Among changes are the following:

It significantly substitutes "adjustment" for "reduction" in declaring the purpose of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, and adds to "rental or benefit payments" a provision for "payments for expansion of domestic or foreign markets." Thirty per cent. of the customs duties would be made available to the Secretary of Agriculture to subsidize basic agricultural exports, acquire submarginal lands, and attain parity prices.

The bill was referred to the House Agriculture Committee for final consideration.

• • •

Air-Mail Service.—A new air-mail service bill (S. 2454) was introduced in the Senate by Senator McKellar of Tennessee, Senate Post Offices and Post Roads Committee Chairman, and was referred to his Committee with the two similar bills. In general it is like the others, but has the following distinguishing features:

It bars from holding air-mail contracts any air-line official who has entered into any unlawful combination to prevent the making of any bids for carrying the mails. It prohibits any company from holding contracts if the company pays any of its officials or employees more than $17,500 a year.

• • •

Among bills not included in the Chart, but of general interest:

Bituminous Coal Control.—Senator Guffey, of Pennsylvania, has introduced a revision of his bill (S. 1417) for the control of soft coal; it is renumbered S. 2481. This new measure increases the membership of the proposed National Bituminous Coal Commission from five to nine. The number of district boards of coal producers is reduced from twenty-four to twenty-one.

Changes are made for taxing coal output to finance the National Bituminous Coal Reserve, and for relocating and rehabilitating displaced miners. While the original bill imposed a ten-cent-a-ton tax, the new one provides a graduated scale beginning at four cents this year and ranging up to 9.9 cents in 1938.

The bill was referred to the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee.

		HOUSE					SENATE					Conference	President
Title and Author 1	Bill Number 2	Committee Referred To 3 4	Committee Amendments 5	Date Rep't'd To House 6	House Floor Amendments 7	Final Action 8	Committee Referred To 9	Committee Amendments 10	Date Rep't'd To Senate 11	Senate Floor Amendments 12	Final Action 13	Conference Rep't Approved 14	President's Signature 15
BONUS													
Patman	HR1	W. & M.	(10)	....	....	Passed	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Vinson (Ky.)	HR3896	W. & M.	(10)	3-13	HR1	3-22	Fin.	....	....	....	....	....	....
Thomas	S2	....	....	....	....	....	Fin.	....	....	....	....	....	....
Tydings	S1938	....	....	....	....	....	Fin.	....	....	....	....	....	....
TREAS. P.O. APPROPRIA.													
Arnold	HR4442	Appro.	(3)	1-22	Minor	Passed 2-1	Appro.	(10)	3-11	(12)	Passed 3-26	(a)	....
FOUR DEPT. APPROPRIA.													
Oliver	HR5255	Appro.	(5)	2-4	(6)	Passed 2-8	Appro.	(8)	1-22	Minor	Passed 2-25	S-3-13 H-3-18	 3-22
WAR DEPT. APPROPRIA.													
Parks	HR5913	Appro.	(7)	2-19	Minor	Passed 2-22	Appro.	(9)	3-1	(10)	Passed 3-8	S-3-26 H-3-29	....
DEFICIENCY APPROPRIA.													
Buchanan	HR6644	Appro.	(10)	3-12	Minor	Passed 3-13	Appro.	(11)	3-18	(11)	Passed 3-19	S-3-20 H-3-20	3-21
INTERIOR APPROPRIA.													
Taylor	HR6223	Appro.	(8)	2-27	(9)	Passed 3-1	Appro.	....	....	....	....	....	....
AGRICULTURE APPROPRIA.													
Sandlin	HR6718	Appro.	(11)	3-14	Minor	Passed 3-15	Appro.	(12)	3-27	Minor	Passed 3-29	....	....
4-BILLION RELIEF													
Buchanan	HJR117	Appro.	(3)	1-23	(3)	Passed 1-24	Appro.	(6)	2-14	(12)	Passed 3-23	(b)	....
SOCIAL INSURANCE													
Doughton	HR4120	W. & M.	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Lewis	HR4142	W. & M.	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Wagner	S1130	....	....	....	....	....	Fin.	....	....	....	....	....	....
30-HR. WEEK													
Connery	HR2746	Labor	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Black	S87	....	....	....	....	....	Judic.	None	3-23	....	....	....	....
HOME LOAN													
Steagall	HR6021	Bank'g	(9)	2-21	(10)	Passed 3-12	Bank'g	(c)	....	....	....	....	....
Fletcher	S1771	....	....	....	....	....	Bank'g	....	....	....	....	....	....
FARM CREDIT						2-18							
Jones	HR5440	Agri.	(6)	2-7	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Fletcher	S1384	Agri.	Minor	2-18	....	....	Bank'g	(4)	1-29	(6)	Passed 2-11	....	....
FOOD, DRUG													
Mead	HR3972	I.C.	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Copeland	S5	....	....	....	....	....	Comm.	(6)	3-22	(d)	....	....	....
McCarron	S580	....	....	....	....	....	Comm.	....	....	....	....	....	....
TRANSPORT.													
Huddleston													
Bus Truck	HR5262	I.C.	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Rayburn													
ICC Reorg.	HR5365	I.C.	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Water Trans.	HR5379	I.C.	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Wheeler													
Bus Trans.	S1629	....	....	....	....	....	I.C.	....	....	....	....	....	....
ICC Reorg.	S1635	....	....	....	....	....	I.C.	....	....	....	....	....	....
Water Trans.	S1632	....	....	....	....	....	I.C.	....	....	....	....	....	....
Bankruptcy	S1634	....	....	....	....	....	I.C.	....	....	....	....	....	....
HOLDING CO'S.													
Rayburn	HR5423	I.C.	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Wheeler	S1725	....	....	....	....	....	I.C.	....	....	....	....	....	....
AAA AMEND.													
Jones	HR7088	Agri.	(e)	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Smith	S1807	....	....	....	....	....	Agri.	....	....	....	....	....	....
LABOR BOARD													
Connery	HR6288	Labor	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Wagner	S1958	....	....	....	....	....	Labor	....	....	....	....	....	....
INCOME TAX PUBLICITY													
Doughton	HR6359	W. & M.	None	3-7	None	Passed 3-11	Fin.	None	3-13	Minor	Passed 3-28	(a)	....
COTTON-TAX EXEMPTION													
Doxey	HR6424	Agri.	(11)	3-8	(11)	Passed 3-19	Agri.	....	....	....	....	....	....
RIVERS AND HARBORS													
Mansfield	HR6732	R. & H.	Minor	3-18	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
NRA EXTENSION													
Harrison	S2445	....	....	....	....	....	Fin.	....	....	....	....	....	....
AIR-MAIL SERVICE													
Mead	HR6511	P.O.	(12)	3-9	(12)	Passed 3-25	P.O.	....	....	....	....	....	....
O'Mahoney	S2420	....	....	....	....	....	P.O.	....	....	....	....	....	....
McKellar	S2454	....	....	....	....	....	P.O.	....	....	....	....	....	....

(a) The Treasury-Post Office Appropriation Bill has been sent to a Conference Committee to remove disagreements between the two Houses. Similarly the Income Tax Publicity Repeal Bill has been sent to a Conference Committee.

(b) The Conference Committee on the Four-Billion-Dollar Work-Relief Bill amended the measure to require that the $900,000,000 specified for loans to States and their subdivisions should be lent only if one-third of the money went directly for labor. Upon meeting objection in the House, the Committee compromised by allowing the President, at his discretion, to require the use of 25 per cent. for direct labor.

(c) A Senate Banking and Currency subcommittee is prepared to recommend to the full Committee certain amendments to the Home-Loan Bill.

(d) A long list of amendments has been written into the Food and Drug Bill by the Senate.

(e) For explanation of the new AAA Amendments Bill drafted on the basis of House Agriculture Committee recommendations, see the first column on this page. This bill replaces H. R. 5585, on which the Committee held hearings.

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Haligonian.—"M. S.," New York City.—This is a Latinized form for the adjective, "pertaining to Halifax," or of the noun, "a native of Halifax." Altho the term was originally applied to the Yorkshire borough of Halifax, it was transported to Nova Scotia and applied to the city of the same name in the New World. In Great Britain a number of the cities and shires, especially the older names, have similar Latinized forms. Thus, a native of Cambridge is a *Cantabrigian;* of Glasgow, a *Glaswegian;* of Oxford, an *Oxonian;* of Shropshire, a *Salopian.* Those of Liverpool, through a humorous substitution of *puddle* for *pool,* are termed *Liverpudlians.*

In the United States such originality is practically unknown. Residents of Cambridge, Mass., are sometimes termed *Cantabrigians,* in line with the English city; those of Phoenix, Ariz., are termed *Phoenicians,* and those of Los Angeles adopt the Spanish form *Angeleños,* as do also those of Santa Fe with *Santa Feños.* And the few whose cities end with the Greek term *-polis,* become respectively *Annapolitans, Indianapolitans,* and *Minneapolitans.* Otherwise the natives of cities in the United States merely add *-n, -an, -ian, -ite,* or *-er* to the name of the city, sometimes altering the final syllable to permit a more euphonious flow with the suffix.

Terminals with *-n* include *Atlantan, Columbian* (designates also a native of Columbus, O.), *Helenan, Ottawan, Peorian, Philadelphian, Sacramentan, San Franciscan, Tacoman, Tampan, Topekan,* and *Wichitan* (pronounced *Wichitawn*). Terminals with *-an* include *Baltimorean, Boisean, Chicagoan, Cincinnatian, Miamian,* and *Santa Fean* (sometimes). Terminals with *-ian* include *Albanian* (from Albany), *Austinian* (sometimes *Austinite), Bostonian, Buffalonian, Evansvillian, Fort Worthian, Jacksonian, Knoxvillian, Lowellian* (rarely used), *Madisonian, Memphian* (from Memphis), *Nashvillian, New Orleanian, Oklahoma Citian, Rochesterian, Scrantonian, Torontonian, Washingtonian,* and *Wilmingtonian.*

Terminals with *-ite* include *Akronite, Butteite, Camdenite, Carsonite, Cheyenneite, Concordite, Dallasite, Denverite, Flintite, Garyite* (rarely used), *Hartfordite, Lansingite, Lincolnite, Pierreite, Raleighite, Readingite, Seattleite* and *Spokanite* (or *Spokanian*).

Terminals with *-er* include *Des Moineser, Harrisburger, Montrealer, New Bedforder* (rarely *Bedfordite*), *New Havener, Newarker, New Yorker, Pittsburgher, Richmonder, Salt Laker,* and *Winnipegger.*

influence.—"C. G. B.," De Land, Fla.—The noun and verb are pronounced alike —*in'flu-ens*—*i* as in *hit, u* as in *full, e* as in *get,* accent on first syllable.

★To those who remember last winter's heat bill . . .

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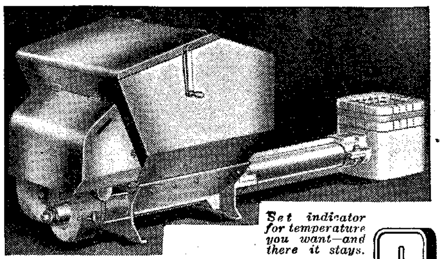

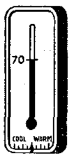

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This Is Libel.—DAUGHTER—"Did you hear, dad, they have just caught the biggest hotel-thief in Chicago?"

DAD—"What hotel did he run?"—*Grit.*

Sit Down.—TEACHER—"Johnny, can you define nonsense?"

JOHNNY—"Yes, teacher—an elephant hanging over a cliff with his tail tied to a daisy."—*Bee Hive.*

Taking No Chances.—QUIGGLE—"Do you ever pause and reflect on the opportunities you have missed?"

WIGGLE—"No. It would be just my luck to miss some more while I was reflecting."—*Portland Morning Oregonian.*

Going Up.—"Jane," said a lady to her servant, "you have broken more than your wages amount to. What can be done to prevent this?"

"I really don't know, mum," said Jane, "unless you raise my wages."—*Answers (London).*

Just Call the Waiter.—BILL—"I'm afraid to propose to her."

TIM—"Has she offered you no encouragement?"

BILL—"Oh, yes. She gives me a hot gin punch when I call, but one ain't enough."—*Montreal Daily Star.*

What!—Boss (to office-boy, who is half an hour late)—"You should have been in here at eight o'clock."

OFFICE-BOY—"Why, what happened?"—*Pearson's Weekly (London).*

Old Stuff.—WALLIE—"Gee, pop, there's a man at the circus who jumps on a horse's back, slips underneath, catches hold of its tail and finishes up on the horse's neck!"

DAD—"That's easy. I did all that the first time I ever rode a horse."—*Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.*

The Restless Age.—TEACHER—"Willie, give the definition of home."

WILLIE—"Home is where part of the family waits until the others are through with the car."—*Annapolis Log.*

How're You Betting?—"The people in our part of town are watching the result of a very interesting conflict."

"What is it?"

"An irresistible blonde has just met an immovable bachelor."—*Florida Times-Union.*

Slips That Pass in the Night

Thorough.——— offered an ambitious and extremely well-panned program.—*Cincinnati paper.*

A New One for Adolf.—

FORMAL NOTE TO
DER FURORE WILL
NOT BE DELIVERED

—*Head-line in Springfield (Ohio) paper.*

Then There's a Charge.—Local dealers make it plain that there is no obligation when you go to their showroom. They want you to come as their guests, feel free to ask all the questions you care to, and enjoy yourself 10 per cent.—*Cherokee (Iowa) paper.*

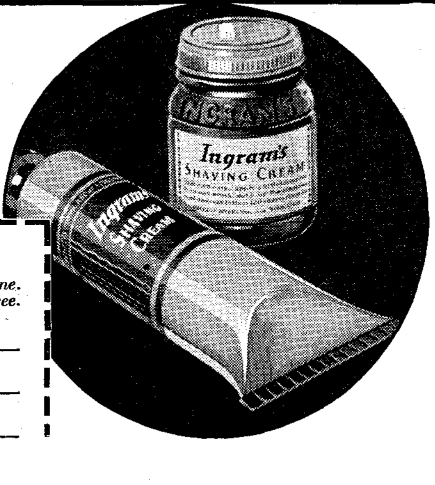
You'll Never Get It Back.—LOST—BROWN FELT HAT, answers to name of Napoleon. Last seen in postoffice.—*Advertisement in Sheridan (Wyo.) paper.*

Steam-Engine Winds It.—George O. ——— yesterday purchased the 221 acre 19-jewel, open-face Hamilton watch which disappeared from the basement of the building where he is working.—*Sunbury (Pa.) paper.*

Whoops!—If there is any more fun than walking around barefoot on a nice thick carpet, it must come in the higher brackets of plelaslulrlelll. 1AnlldllOit........L ETI pleasure.—*Passaic (N. J.) paper.*

CLEAN shaves are COOL shaves now!

ANOTHER DAY! ANOTHER SHAVE! AND GOSH-I HATE TO START!
MY SKIN IS RAW FROM SHAVING CREAMS THAT BURN AND STING AND SMART
TRY INGRAM'S THEN-IT COOLS THE SHAVE AND WARMS A SHAVER'S HEART
NO MORE HOT SHAVES FOR ME!



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How You Can Turn Your Careful Driving into Money

A car insurance plan in which dangerous drivers cannot participate

LIBERTY MUTUAL'S car insurance plan makes your careful driving pay you *in dollars and cents*, as well as in ease of mind. More than 41 million dollars returned to policyholders—at least 20% annually—is the best proof of that statement.

Here is the plan: Liberty Mutual car insurance is confined to careful drivers. By selecting careful drivers we have fewer accidents. This means we have fewer losses to pay. Furthermore, you do not have to pay a large commission to a salesman. The combined savings under this plan are returned to you, as a policyholder.

Why not find out if you, too, can save money on your car insurance? Take the first step now. Send for the free money-saving booklet below. We will furnish you the facts promptly. No obligation.

HANDS . . . FEET . . . AND HEAD. The careful driver uses them all, especially his head. And part of his headwork is to see to it that his careful driving makes his car insurance cost less. He does this by insuring with Liberty Mutual, the company that selects only careful drivers; has fewer accidents; has fewer losses to pay, and returns the savings under this plan to policyholders.

Note to Manufacturers and Merchants

Liberty Mutual was founded by a group of New England manufacturers. They said: "If we agree to do everything possible to prevent accidents in our plants, there will be few accidents. That means fewer losses. Also by placing our policies direct we will avoid paying large sales commissions."

Starting in this way, in 1912, Liberty Mutual now insures more than 15,000 business concerns. These policyholders have received 20% cash dividends each year. Even more important, they enjoy additional savings arising out of lower rates resulting from effective accident prevention.

Responsible executives who are willing to cooperate in removing the causes of industrial accidents are invited to write Liberty Mutual for details of this proved method of reducing the cost of compensation insurance.

How to
SAVE MONEY
on your
AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE
for careful drivers only

LIBERTY MUTUAL
INSURANCE COMPANY

HOME OFFICE: 31 St. James Avenue, Boston, Massachusetts

Nation-wide service

LIBERTY MUTUAL *also writes Workmen's Compensation, General Liability, Burglary and Robbery, Personal Accident, Forgery and Fidelity Bonds for manufacturers, merchants and other business concerns. All forms of Fire Insurance written through United Mutual Fire Insurance Company.*

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CLIP AND MAIL THE COUPON BELOW

LIBERTY MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY
31 St. James Avenue, Boston, Mass.

Without obligation, please mail me your Free Booklet which shows exactly how much careful drivers can save on car insurance. LD 4-20

Name ....
Address ....
....
Town where car is kept ....
My present policy expires..........
Make of Car..........No. of Cyls..........
Body Type..........Model No.........Year..........